NEW HAMPSHIRE
SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
1776-1926

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New Hampshire

Sesqui-Centennial Celebration

One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary

of the

Establishment of Independent Government

Compiled by the Secretary and Published

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New Hampshire
Sesqui-Centennial Celebration

A few years since some leading spirit or directing mind in the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, conceived the idea of celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversaries of important Revolutionary events. The idea was adopted by the Society, and measures taken to awaken general interest in the plan which has been carried out thus far by the celebration of many events, like the Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party, the fights at Concord and Lexington, the battle of Bunker Hill, the Evacuation of Boston by the British troops, etc.

There were two New Hampshire events of sufficient importance to command consideration in carrying out this programme. The first was the assault upon Fort William and Mary at Newcastle, by the band of patriots under John Sullivan and John Langdon, in December, 1774 —the first overt act in the Revolution—and the second the establishment of independent government for the Colony, by the Provincial Congress at Exeter, in January, 1776, which was the first government, with a written constitution, set up in any of the Colonies.*

The first named event was duly celebrated in connection with an elaborate Old Home Week observance in New Castle, in August 1924;

*For a concise account of the organization of this first independent government, see the introduction to Vol. IV of the Early Laws of New Hampshire, covering the period from 1776 to 1784.

while the second, has been observed, with appropriate exercises, at the State Capital, some account of which is herewith presented.

The following Joint Resolution, reported from the House Judiciary Committee, referred to the Committee on National Affairs, approved by the same and sent to the Committee on Appropriations, under the rules, was favorably reported by the latter, passed by the House, sent up to the Senate and concurred in by that body, sent to the Governor and approved by him April 21, 1925.

CHAPTER 238.

Joint resolution providing for an appropriate celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of independent government in New Hampshire.

THAT WHEREAS the Provincial Congress at Exeter, on the fifth day of January 1776, formulated and established an independent government for New Hampshire, which thereby became the first of the revolting colonies to renounce allegiance to the British throne; and whereas a plan has been developed, through the agency of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, to promote the formal and appropriate celebration of all important events, civil and military, which marked the progress of the great struggle for freedom in which the patriot colonists engaged; and whereas due recognition and contemplation of the brave and determined action of our fathers in prosecuting this conflict to success, and establishing the free institution which we now enjoy, tend to stimulate our own patriotic impulses, and strengthen our love for these institutions, therefore a commission of nine members, including His Excellency the Governor, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives and six others to be named by the governor and council, is hereby provided for, which commission is authorized and instructed to arrange and carry out an appropriate celebration of this great historic event—the establishment of independent government in

New Hampshire—six months before the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia; and the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) or such portion thereof as may be found necessary, is hereby appropriated, from any money in the treasury not otherwise expended to defray the expenses of the commission in carrying out this celebration.

Approved April 21, 1925.

In due time the Governor appointed the following named persons to be members of the Commission, in accordance with the terms of the resolution: Henry H. Metcalf of Concord; John E. Young of Exeter; James P. Tuttle of Manchester; Harry F. Lake of Concord; Clara D. Fellows of Tilton and Mary E. Woodward of Conway. Judge Young declined the appointment, on account of ill health, and President Tobey failed to serve.

On July 6, 1925, the Commission met in the Council Chamber, at the State House, and organized by the choice of Gov. John G. Winant as Chairman; Henry H. Metcalf, Secretary and Harry F. Lake, Treasurer.

The matter of time and place for holding the celebration was considered, and, after much discussion, it was voted, on motion of Gen. Tuttle, that the same be held in Concord.

On motion of Mrs. Fellows it was voted that Wednesday, June 2 be fixed as the date of the celebration.

The subject of the selection of a proper person to deliver the anniversary address, was discussed to some extent, and finally, on motion of Mr. Wood, it was voted that the Secretary, Mrs. Fellows and Gen. Tuttle be a Committee to engage the services of such speaker; after which the meeting was adjourned.

A second meeting of the Commission was held in the Council Chamber, on October 26, Gov. Winant the Chairman being absent in New York, on important business, and Speaker Wood presiding.

The Committee appointed to select an anniversary speaker, reported that Prof. James A. Tufts of Phillips Exeter Academy had been invited to deliver the address, and had accepted the invitation.

It was voted that a Memorial Service, in honor of the New Hampshire men who aided in establishing the Independence of the American colonies, be held in Representatives Hall on Sunday, May 30, Memorial Day.

It was also voted that a Reunion of State Officials, past and present, be held on Tuesday, June 1.

On motion of Mr. Lake it was voted that a committee of three, with the Secretary as Chairman, (he to name the other two members) be constituted to arrange the programme for the celebration. The Secretary named Gen. Tuttle and Miss Woodward to serve with him as such Committee.

Adjourned.

The Programme Committee met at the office of Gen. Tuttle in Manchester, on Tuesday, November 24, and arrived at the following decisions, subsequently set forth in a circular, issued to the press of the State:

At the Union Religious Service, to be held in Representatives Hall, at 3 P. M. on Sunday, May 30, (Memorial Day) in honor of the men of New Hampshire who aided in establishing our National Independence, by service on

the field of battle, or otherwise, the devotional exercises will be conducted by Rev. O. W. Peterson of Penacook, Chaplain of the Legislature, and the address will be given by Rev. George H. Reed, D.D., pastor of the old First Church of Concord.

Music will be furnished by a chorus of the combined church choirs of Concord, under the direction of Herbert W. Rainie.

Tuesday, June 1, "Official Reunion Day" will open with a social reunion, and exchange of greetings between past and present State officials—Governors, Judges, Legislators and other state officers; with a reception in the Council Chamber by the Governor and Council, and the Supreme Court at 11 o'clock A. M.

In the afternoon, opening at 1:30, a meeting will be held in Representatives Hall, at which Hon. George A. Wood, Speaker of the House, will preside, and five minute addresses will be made by representatives of different branches of the government.

Orchestral music will be furnished for the reception and the afternoon meeting.

On Wednesday, June 2, (Anniversary Day, proper) it is expected that a great street parade will be arranged for the morning, by the Concord City Government and the Chamber of Commerce.

The President of the United States and the Governors of Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont, whose attendance has been invited, will if present, briefly address the people from the front of the State House, at 11 o'clock.

At 1:30 P. M. the anniversary exercises will open in Representatives Hall, at which Gov. John G. Winant, Chairman of the Commission, will preside and the Anniversary Address will be given by Prof. James A. Tufts of Phillips Exeter Academy.

Brief addresses will also be given by prominent representatives of the Bar, the Ministry, the Medical profession, Education, the Public Service, and the Womanhood of the State.

Music will be furnished, for the afternoon, by a male quartette and an accomplished soloist.

A complete detailed programme will be issued shortly before the week of the celebration.

H. H. METCALF,
JAMES P. TUTTLE,
MARY E. WOODWARD,
Programme Committee.

Through future consultation, by correspondence, the details of the programme were worked out, and the following issued in circular form, several thousand copies being distributed by mail throughout the State:

N. H. Sesqui-Centennial Celebration

ORDER OF EXERCISES

SUNDAY, MAY 30, MEMORIAL DAY

Memorial Service in honor of the Men of New Hampshire, in Military and Civil Life, who aided in establishing American Independence and the building of the Nation, in Representatives Hall, at 3:00 P. M.

Order of Service

CHORUS "The Lord is My Light" *Parker*
United Choirs of Concord, Herbert W. Rainie, Director,
SCRIPTURE READING,
Rev. Earl C. Davis, Pastor Unitarian Church
PRAYER, Rev. O. W. Peterson, Chaplain N. H. Legislature
SOPRANO SOLO "O Lord, Thou Hast Searched Me Out"
Mary Shaw Raynes *Gilchrist*
MEMORIAL ADDRESS, Rev. George H. Reed, D.D.,
Pastor First Congregational Church
CHORUS "Father, Thy Children Bow in Adoration" *Sullivan*
BENEDICTION, Rev. Everett A. Rockwell,
Pastor Pleasant St. Baptist Church

The Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Spanish War Veterans, and the American Legion are specially invited to attend this service.

A delegation from Rumford Chapter, D. A. R., of Concord will act as ushers.

Tuesday, June 1, Official Reunion Day

A Social Reunion and exchange of greetings between Past and Present State Officials, Executive, Judicial and Legislative, will be held in the State House in the morning. At 11 o'clock A. M., sharp, a Reception will be held in the Council Chamber by the Governor and Council and the Supreme Court.

Music for the Reception will be furnished by the Concord Orchestral Club, Ernest I. Heath Principal, and a delegation of Concord Lawyers will act as ushers.

In the afternoon at 1:30 a meeting will be held in Representatives Hall,

Hon. George A. Wood, Speaker of the House Presiding

Overture, "A Summer Night's Dream" *Suppe*
Concord Orchestral Club

Invocation, Rev. John Vannevar, D.D.,
Past Chaplain, New Hampshire National Guard

Address, Hon. Nahum J. Bachelder, oldest surviving Governor of New Hampshire

Address, Hon. Frank N. Parsons, former Chief Justice Supreme Court

Address, Hon. George H. Moses, U. S. Senator.

Address, Hon. Henry W. Keyes, U. S. Senator.

Address, Hon. Leslie P. Snow, former President N. H. State Senate

Address, Mrs. Mary I. Wood, former Member State Board of Charities and Correction

Soprano Solo "For All Eternity" *Mascheroni*
Mary Shaw Raynes, with Orchestral accompaniment

Address, Hon. William J. Ahern, Veteran Legislator and former Speaker

Address, Hon. Albert O. Brown, President last Constitutional Convention.

Address, Hon. Arthur G. Whittemore, former Member Executive Council

Address, Hon. Fred H. Brown, Public Service Commissioner

Address, Hon. Huntley N. Spaulding, President State Board of Education

Selection, "Serenade" *Titl*
Concord Orchestral Club

Others present may be called upon as time permits. Speeches to be confined to five or ten minutes.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, ANNIVERSARY DAY

In the Forenoon, weather permitting, there will be a Grand Parade, in which the

THREE THOUSAND PUPILS OF CONCORD SCHOOLS

will participate, and in which all other schools in the State are invited to join. Other features may be added to the Parade which is provided for by the Concord City Government and Chamber of Commerce.

In the afternoon, at 1:30, in the Hall of the House, the Anniversary Exercises, proper, will be held,

GOVERNOR JOHN G. WINANT, PRESIDING

INVOCATION, Rev. Lee S. McCollester, D.D., Past Chaplain National Society, S. A. R., and Dean of Crane Divinity School, Tufts College

SOPRANO SOLO "The Star Spangled Banner" *Francis Scott Key*
Klara Muehling, Manchester

ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS, James Arthur Tufts, LL.D., Professor of English, Phillips Exeter Academy

SELECTION "Comrades in Arms," *Adam*
Temple Male Quartet, Concord

POEM, Rev. Raymond H. Huse
Former Pastor New Hampshire M. E. Churches

Brief Addresses in the following Order:

"NEW HAMPSHIRE AND THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY," Rev. Burton W. Lockhart, D.D., Pastor Emeritus Franklin Street Congregational Church, Manchester

"NEW HAMPSHIRE LAWYERS AND JUDGES," Hon. Sherman L. Whipple, Leader of the Boston Bar

SOPRANO SOLO, "Hurrah for Old New Hampshire" *W. P. Chamberlain*
Klara Muehling, Manchester

"NEW HAMPSHIRE IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION," Benjamin W. Baker, M.D., Superintendent State School, Laconia

"NEW HAMPSHIRE WOMEN," Ida Farr Miller, Wakefield, Mass., Organizer New Hampshire's Daughters

SELECTION, "The Flag is Passing By" *Jones*
Temple Male Quartet

"NEW HAMPSHIRE IN EDUCATION," Ernest W. Butterfield, State Superintendent of Public Instruction

"New Hampshire in the Public Service," Hon. William N. Rogers, Former Member of Congress, 1st N. H. District
"America" Audience
Benediction, Rev. William Porter Niles, Rector Church of the Good Shepherd, Nashua.

The programme for the several days was carried out as advertised, except that Dr. Vannevar, announced for the Invocation on Tuesday, was detained by illness, and that service was performed by Rev. O. W. Peterson, Chaplain of the Legislature; and Ex-Chief Justice Parsons and Senator Keyes failed to appear.

Sunday, May 30, Memorial Day

At the Sunday service representatives of the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Spanish War Veterans were in attendance, occupying reserved sections; but there was no representation of the American Legion. A delegation of ladies from Rumford Chapter, D. A. R., headed by Mrs. Charles L. Jackman, Vice Regent, served as ushers.

The Scripture selection, read by Rev. Earl C. Davis was from the 11th Chapter of Hebrews.

Following is that portion of Dr. Reed's address of a historical nature:

By faith the patriot sons of Portsmouth, on the very day of the Boston Tea Party, adopted resolutions declaring the action of the British Parliament inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the British Constitution.

By faith John Langdon and Major John Sullivan, being warned by Paul Revere of a royal decree that the colonies could no longer carry

arms or secure ammunition, seized a hundred barrels of powder at Fort William and Mary; and because they saw it was the proper thing to do and were not afraid of the King's commandment, that powder was hid three months in divers places, even in the house of God.

By faith the men of many a New Hampshire town, hearing the news of Lexington, hastened to the meeting-house green, whence they ran, rather than marched, to the scene of action.

By faith the speaker of the Assembly assured the Massachusetts House that they might depend upon the readiness of New Hampshire to co-operate with the other colonies in the defense of their liberties. By faith the citizens of Portsmouth appointed a day of fasting and prayer and voted to raise money for the common defense, for they looked for a constitutional government whose foundation should be righteousness and justice, whose builder and maker is God.

By faith William Whipple, educated on a vessel, Master of his own ship at the age of twenty-one, abandoned the African slave trade, setting at liberty his own slaves, and, not fearing the disapproval of Washington, declined to assist in the recovery of Mrs. Washington's servant, who had found sanctuary in New Hampshire.

By faith he cast in his lot with the American Colonies and hazarded his life at Stillwater and Saratoga; and, hurrying to the aid of Sullivan, was but two days on the march from Portsmouth to Rhode Island.

Notwithstanding it was high treason and he might end his days in the Tower of London, he signed the Declaration of Independence, writing

fell down when it had been compassed about many days, and General Sullivan being president of the Convention that met in the Old North Church in Concord, declared the Constitution of the United States ratified by the action of New Hampshire.

By faith John Langdon, lamenting that his abilities were not greater, promised to employ them in the service of his country. Six times governor of his state, the first United States Senator elected in New Hampshire, president of the Senate, and as such, notifying Washington of his election to the Presidency, he fulfilled his promise.

By faith he offered up all that he had, saying, "I have a thousand dollars in hard money, I will pledge my plate for three thousand more, I have seventy hogshead of Tobago rum which will be sold for the most they will bring. They are at the service of the State."

By faith, moved with the godly fear and no other fear, he prepared the good ship Ranger for the saving of his country, and over it Paul Jones unfurled the first United States flag that ever floated above the American navy.

By faith, John Stark, shutting down the gates of his mill, seizing his gun, leaping upon his horse, in ten minutes from the time he heard the call was mustering men before whom the British forces were to reel back at Bunker Hill.

When Washington's dwindling army was retreating before the exultant foe, by faith Stark pledged his private property for the payment of the arrears of the despairing New Hamphire soldiers whose terms of service has expired. Those hungry and ragged men, rallying by the banks of the Delaware, aided in winning

two victories that Frederick the Great pronounced among the most brilliant in all the achievements of war.

By faith John Stark, summoned to lead a brigade of volunteers against the advancing army of Burgoyne, obeyed to go out to a place called Bennington, and there, in two terrific battles made possible the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

By faith General Stark, because he endured as seeing Him who is invisible, refused to be entreated by his brother William who besought him to enter the camp of King George. By faith he had this witness borne unto him, that by the banks of the Merrimack, where the field slopes to the setting sun, he spent the years that lengthened into four score and ten, watching the development of the institutions he had helped to plant, and pondering the Word of God.

By faith Meshech Weare, graduate of Harvard, student of theology and of law, became perhaps the most conspicuous man in civil life; the trusted confidant of Washington, made chairman of the Committee of Safety at the outset of the Revolution, thirty years in the provincial legislature, thirty-five years a member of the Supreme Court and eight years President of New Hampshire; filling important offices for forty-five years, he had witness borne to him that was well pleasing to God, and herein was fulfilled the scripture "A man shall be as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

By faith Israel Evans, ordained as Chaplain in 1776, became the only chaplain who served continuously throughout the war. He was with Montgomery at Quebec, with General Gates at Ticonderoga, with General Poor at the capture

of Burgoyne at Saratoga, with Washington at Valley Forge, and with Sullivan on his expedition against the Six hostile Nations of Indians. He witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwall at Yorktown.

By faith Chaplain Evans when his end was nigh, and he was assured that after his gallant service on the field and his holy ministry in Concord, he would sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, exclaimed "And with General Washington."

What shall I more say, for time would fail me to tell of Prescott and Dearborn and Cilley, of Scammel and Miller and Reed and Warren and Folsom and Judge Livermore, who, through faith wrought righteousness, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the oppressor; of William Diamond of Peterborough who beat the reveille that summoned the minute men to assemble on the common at Lexington, whose ancient drum is now in a glass case on the main floor of the Lexington Historical Society.

Of John T. Gilman of Exeter, who, hearing the news of Lexington, marched as a volunteer to Cambridge, stopping only for the night's rest at Andover, reporting for duty the following noon, and who was accounted worthy to be fourteen times elected governor of his state.

Of General Benjamin Bellows who, when prices were steadily rising by reason of the fluctuation of paper currency, at great personal loss, maintained a uniform price for everything he had to sell.

Of obscure soldiers unknown to fame, who had trials of cruel sufferings, were slain with

the sword, wandering in forests, tracking the snow with their bleeding feet.

Of women who toiled in weariness and suffered in silence, of others who were tortured not accepting deliverance that they might attain unto the immortality of the just.

These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having greeted them from afar.

Tuesday, June 1, Official Reunion Day

The exercises for Tuesday, June 1, characterized as "Official Reunion Day," which, more appropriately, would have been held following, instead of preceding the Anniversary Day proper, since there were no government officials till the government itself had been established, were carried out in accordance with the programme as printed, except, as previously stated, that the Invocation, in the afternoon, was given by Rev. O. W. Peterson, Chaplain of the Legislature, in place of Dr. Vannevar detained by illness, and Judge Parsons and Senator Keyes failed to appear, the latter prevented by official duties.

The reception by the Governor and Council and Supreme Court, in the Council Chamber, at 11 A. M., was largely attended, Secretary of State, Hobart Pillsbury, acting as Master of Ceremonies, and a delegation of Concord lawyers as ushers.

Speaker Wood, upon being presented as Chairman at the afternoon meeting, delivered

an address of considerable length and much historic interest, and felicitously introduced the several speakers; while the musical numbers were finely rendered and generously applauded.

Following are the addresses, in the order given:

Address of Ex-Gov. Nahum J. Bachelder

Mr. Speaker and Fellow Citizens:

I am aware that my appearance in these exercises is due to the fact that I once held an important position in the state government, rather than to any personal qualifications for this distinguished honor.

The practice of reviewing the past is as old as government itself, and the habit of observing anniversary events is equally venerable. As these events have multiplied in recent years their observance has become noteworthy in civic and public affairs, and when the event is the Sesqui Centennial of one of the thirteen original states it becomes of national, and even international concern.

It is therefore well that we pause in this strenuous age to pay homage to the memory of the noble men who laid the foundation of this state government, not forgetting the honorable women who doubtless played a prominent but unrecorded part in the deliberations resulting in its establishment. When many sections of the territory now known as New Hampshire were reached only on horseback along spotted trails; when the chief interest of the people was clearing the land of forests, building rude cabins, rearing large families of healthy children and protecting them and themselves from wild beasts and the fiercer red man, they assembled

in solemn convention and constructed the framework of the government of the state of New Hampshire which has been so effective in the past and that we live under to-day. It is difficult to appreciate the patriotism and far-sightedness exercised by those sturdy pioneers in the midst of primitive surroundings. Their struggles and privations are common knowledge and their patriotism has world wide reputation.

While we recognize the wholesome vigor with which they went about their tasks, and believe they found enjoyment of a certain kind in their labor, we cannot refrain from rejoicing that our existence is in the present, strenuous and exacting as it may be.

The spotted trails, and later the famous New Hampshire turnpikes, have given place to a magnificent system of highways; the means of communication requiring days and even weeks to distant points within the state, have given way to the telephone and radio; the means of transportation from horseback and later the stage coach, have been superceded by swiftly moving trains and airplanes; the means of education from the little red school house, honorable as it was, has been succeeded by an elaborate system of education, supported by state and municipal governments, and philanthropic individuals, with public libraries almost at every crossroad; electricity with its marvelous development, and the vision of our statesmen extended from town and state lines to world-wide consideration, are a few of the changes that make for broader and happier life to-day.

And yet, the bounds have not been reached. It would be a bold prophet indeed who could predict what the future has in store in the field

of electricity, the surface of which has only been scratched; in the development of means of communication and transportation through the air now in its infancy; the part which representatives of our state may take in the consideration of world problems; the development of our agricultural and industrial interests throughout the state.

It may be that a celebration the nature of that we observe to-day will be held at the completion of another similar period, and the people then assembled may have reason to note our present condition as primitive as we to-day consider the beginning of the period which this occasion commemorates.

May we, and our descendants be as loyal and patriotic in the development and perpetuation of New Hampshire as were those who laid the foundation of the state government in the interest of the people, for the people and by the people. Then as to-day, New Hampshire will be the pride of every citizen and the peer of any state.

Address of Hon. George H. Moses

Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The five minute rule under which the program is conducted and which has been so pointedly called to our attention, was doubtless adopted for my special benefit. But I hasten to assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that I have no purpose to speak in the manner which a mistaken public opinion too often attributes to the Senate Chamber, namely of speaking without limitation of time and with no reference to the subject before the house.

The central theme of this week of celebration is, of course, New Hampshire, which I have been proud to describe often as the little state with the big history. This observance takes us back to one of those significant first things which New Hampshire has accomplished and it is a source of great satisfaction in this sesqui-centennial year for us to recall that, after having struck the first armed blow in the war of the Revolution, New Hampshire recognized that laws are not always silent among arms and adopted the first written Constitution in the land, thus giving to us a double significance for our celebration.

Proud though we are of the great past whose glories have been recounted to us, this celebration would serve us ill indeed if we kept our eyes only upon the past. We should consider the present and we should look as far as we may into the future.

We see New Hampshire to-day with a practically stationery population and with a taxable inventory which cannot be largely expanded even through the utmost efforts of the State Tax Commission. We recognize as never be-

fore our geographic isolation, our lack of raw materials, our remoteness from the source of supply and, above all, the increasing competition which is thrust upon us by communities more favorably situated. Thus far we have maintained ourselves and have made our advance through the enterprise, the initiative, the skill and the thrift of our people. We have brought here hides from Texas, wool from Montana, cotton from Alabama, steel and iron and coal from Pennsylvania, and we have transformed them into fine machinery, into beautiful fabrics and into handsome and substantial shoes—then shipping them out again to carry the repute of New Hampshire to every corner of the Nation and to every quarter of the globe. We cannot hope for further advance and it may be that we cannot hope even to maintain our present position if we increase our geographic and economic handicap by ill-advised legislation or by mal-administration of public affairs. The thrift and the prudence which have marked New Hampshire's public and private life and which have brought us from the simple beginnings of that day of organized state consciousness which we now celebrate must not be abandoned.

Nor will they be. They formed and form the greatest element in our strongest asset which lies in the character of our people. So long as that continues with us unchanged and unchanging we may look to the future with complete confidence that our successors, celebrating this day in another epoch, will find New Hampshire, as she always has been, self-sustaining, self-respecting and self-compelling in the course which the fathers set for us.

Address of Hon. Leslie P. Snow

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:

It seems appropriate that I should devote the few minutes assigned to me to some of the perhaps forgotten facts incident to the evolution of the office for which I am asked to speak.

The presiding officer of the upper branch of our General Court occupies a station which has always marked the boundary line between the executive and legislative functions of our government, but which has sometimes been on one side of that boundary line and sometimes on the other.

As a background for an understanding of the development, through its several stages, of this unique feature in our New Hampshire form of government, we need to have in mind three facts.

(1) The prevalent hatred and distrust of kingly power which marked the Revolutionary period, and the consequent disinclination of the people to delegate any executive powers to individual rulers.

(2) The fact that the New Hampshire Constitution of 1776 was the first one to be adopted by any of the American colonies, and was written while the animosity towards George the Third was at its height, while the final constitution as perfected sixteen years later (1792) was one of the last, and was formulated after the antipathies for the mother government had largely subsided.

(3) The fact that during this period, from 1776 to 1792, the philosophy of government was more studied and more scientifically applied than in any other period of the world's history,

before or since; so that in the final draft of their fundamental law our forefathers not only worked in a less prejudicial atmosphere but had the advantage of the accumulated wisdom of all of the many able American constitutionalists and publicists whom that epoch of written constitutions had produced.

Under the very simple plan of government of January 1776, the adoption of which we celebrate to-day, the state had no executive head. The upper branch of the dual ruling body consisted of twelve freeholders—chosen in the first instance by the House of Representatives—and later by the voters of the several counties. This branch was denominated the Council. It was authorized to elect its own President, in whose absence the Senior Councilor presided.

As the two assemblies were endowed not only with the legislative functions of government, but with such limited executive functions as the people were then willing to delegate, the President of the Council was the most important single figure in the state government. As these bodies could not remain constantly in session, it was a logical consequence that this officer should also be made, as he was, the Chairman of the Public Safety Committee, which held the reins of government during the recess of the House and Council. These allied offices came as near to the embodiment of kingly power as the sensitive spirits of the colonists were then willing to sanction.

To these important stations was elected Meshech Ware, whose supreme loyalty and devotion were unquestioned. During the eight and one half years of the existence of this first plan of government (1776-1784), he held, not only the

combined positions of President of the upper branch of the dual government and Chairman of the Public Safety Committee, but also that of the Chief Justice of the highest court. His tempered and impartial administration did much to allay the suspicions of the people, to prepare them, later, to adopt an independent executive branch of government and to finally endow the incumbent thereof with larger powers.

This period of repose under our very modest plan of administration also enabled us to escape experimentation with the many utopian and fantastic ideas of government advanced during that epoch in which constitution making was receiving such universal attention. But the plan of 1776, by its terms, was to endure only "during the present unhappy and unnatural contest with Great Britain," and accordingly would have expired in 1783. In anticipation of this limitation, however, the consideration of a more comprehensive form of government intermittently engaged the attention of our people for fourteen years from 1778 to 1792. In order to give adequate time to complete the consideration of a new constitution the old plan was revived and continued by the people for a year beyond its prescribed limitation.

At the first session of a convention of delegates from the towns held in 1778, the majority, after arguments which lasted two days, were of the opinion that it would be safer to leave the executive power, as it had been, in the hands of the legislative branch than to have any chief magistrate. In the two rejected drafts of a proposed constitution submitted by the Convention of 1781 it was, however, proposed to invest the su-

preme executive power in a "Governor." In the first report of this convention to the people (1781) it was said of the proposed chief magistrate of the state: "The convention **** have thought it best to lodge the executive power in one whom they have styled 'the Governor.' They have, indeed, arrayed him with honors, they have armed him with power, and set him on high. But still he is only the right hand of your power, and the mirror of your majesty." But the people would have none of it. This provision was wholly rejected.

The continued popular distrust of an executive was further evidenced by a provision in the second rejected draft submitted to the people in 1782, in which it was said, "To prevent an undue influence in this state, which the first Magistrate thereof may acquire by long possession of the important powers and trusts of that office, as also to stimulate others to qualify themselves for the service of the public in the highest stations, no man shall be eligible as Governor of this state more than three years in any seven." If such a stimulant was then necessary, as Prof. Colby suggests in his admirable treatise on the constitution, it has not been evidenced in the present generation by any scarcity of candidates. However, even with this limitation, the proposal for a Governor was for the second time rejected by the people.

Under the Constitution of 1784, which has sometimes been called our "first permanent constitution," which was adopted in 1783 and went into effect on June 2, 1784 (after a Constitutional Convention which lasted two years, held not less than seven sessions and submitted to the people two unacceptable drafts), the executive

power of the state in a limited form, was invested in a President of the State of New Hampshire He was, however, given no veto power. The President of the State was to preside over the Senate and was given the same right to vote therein as a Senator.

Thus, while for eight and one-half years, from 1776 to 1784, the President of the upper Legislative branch had been the acting executive head for the succeeding period of eight years from 1784 to 1792, we had the anomalous situation of the Chief Executive of the State presiding over the Senate. Under the so-called permanent constitution whenever there was a vacancy in the Presidency of the State it was provided that the Senior Senator, for the time being, should exercise such restricted powers as the Chief Executive had been given under that constitution.

In 1791 the Convention of that year proposed seventy-two amendments to the Constitution of 1784. These were adopted, but only after radical changes in their first draft had been accepted upon a re-submission to the people. Under this amended constitution which became effective in 1792 the executive power was finally invested, as now, in a Governor who by its terms was to be addressed as "His Excellency," while the presidency of the Senate was to be filled by election by the Senate of one of its own members, whose appellation was to be "His Honor."

In these early essays in the evolution of the executive branch there appear no suggestion in the records of any attempt of our people to follow the more ambitious plan adopted by some of our sister states, providing for a Lieutenant Governor in the line of succession. It is a sig-

nificant fact that the Convention of 1781, which copied largely from the Massachusetts constitution omitted this provision altogether. It was left to the Convention of 1852 first to make such a proposal. But like all of the other amendments submitted by that Convention this proposal was rejected by the people.

Thus it comes about that the office of the President of our Senate, as our organic law was finally perfected, has carried in fact, though not in name, the lieutenant governorship of our State.

The time at my disposal forbids individual references to the distinguished men who have served the state in this capacity under our permanent constitution. Suffice it to say that of the eighty-nine men who have held the office, several had been distinguished patriots of the Revolution and others had taken prominent part in the framing of the Constitution; one had served the state in a judicial capacity, and five subsequently served upon the state's highest courts; seventeen were later elected to the governorship of the State, three had previously served in the Federal House of Representatives, while ten were subsequently elected to Congress; three had previously served in the Federal Senate, while seven subsequently represented the State in that august body. Certainly no better evidence is needed of the respect in which the office of the President of the Senate has been held by the electorate of the State.

Address of Mrs. Mary I. Wood

Mr. Speaker and Friends:

I am very highly honored to be accorded a place upon this program, with such a distinguished group of gentlemen as these to whom we are privileged to listen on this day, when New Hampshire so proudly celebrates her Sesqui-Centennial of Independence.

If I had been allowed to choose my subject, there is none upon which I would be so glad to speak as the one assigned to me by the worthy chairman of the program committee. There will be much said, to-day and to-morrow, concerning those citizens of whom our state is justly proud, and I am glad that I may say just a few words on behalf of the state's interest in that part of her population who, some for one reason and some for another, falter by the wayside and are not able to keep step with the van guard.

Much credit is due to Mrs. Sarah G. Blodgett for the agitation which resulted in the enactment of legislation establishing the State Board of Charities and Correction. Whether her own interest was due to the unenviable position in which, according to the United States Census of 1890, New Hampshire found herself, or because of the personal contact which Mrs. Blodgett had with unfortunate cases, augmented by the long experience of her husband, Chief Justice Blodgett, it is impossible to say, but it is true that in the Census of 1890 New Hampshire appeared as having the highest ratio of any state, of children in almshouses in proportion to her entire population viz: 46 children to every 100,000. Vermont came next with 27 to 100,000.

The same census report showed New Hampshire heading the list of states in the ratio of paupers in almshouses to the entire population.

These startling statements from such a reliable source, together with much first-hand information, led Mrs. Blodgett to travel the length and breadth of the state to ascertain the location and care of such people as were, of necessity, because of affliction of mind or body, unable to care for themselves.

The story of her findings, and the efforts put forth by Mrs. Blodgett and her associates, is the story of the inception of the organized effort to bring about improved conditions which resulted in the establishments of the State Board. County farms were visited and jails were inspected and many individual cases followed up by Mrs. Blodgett in her search for data. To relate her findings would far exceed the time accorded to the entire program this afternoon. Let me cite but two instances: one, a county farm where every inmate save nine were feeble minded and those nine were insane: the other a county farm where four generations of one family were housed: the great grandfather, a man past seventy, thievish, dissolute, feebleminded, a public charge during practically his entire life, his daughter, the mother of feeble-minded children of whom one daughter, herself feebleminded, was the mother of the five months old baby of the fourth generation.

Whether this family was the one of whom I recently heard it is said that a single family in New Hampshire had cost the state $132,000, I do not know, but I do know that there were more than one family whose members have been found in county almshouses, jails, the school for

feebleminded, the insane hospital or state prison, with the resultant expense of untold thousand of dollars.

It seems like a long call from conditions such as were found by those pioneer workers, to the present time when no insane person may be cared for in a county institution, but are all under trained supervision and care at the State Hospital; when no little child may remain at a county farm for more than sixty days; when provision is made for feeble minded men from five to twenty-one years of age and feebleminded women from five to forty-six (practically the entire child bearing period of the women) in an institution which is an honor to the state, at the head of which is one of the finest of men as well as one of the most able institution heads of the country.

Mrs. Blodgett made her tour of investigation in 1892: the Legislature of 1895 created the Board of three men and two women to whom were entrusted the welfare of these wards of the state.

The members of the State Board of Charities and Correction have included some of the most distinguished of New Hampshire's sons and daughters; men and women whose names are written large in the history of the progress of the state during the past thirty years. They were such men as Oliver Gilman, John Kivel, James F. Brennan, Oliver E. Branch, Sherman E. Burroughs, Dr. Charles Bancroft, Rev. Father Brophy, Charles E. Tilton and others. There were rare women also: Mrs. Julia Carpenter, whose name was known in every good word and work; Mrs. Melusina Varick, leader in all work of social progress in our largest city;

Mrs. Lillian Streeter, who served as chairman of the Board for many years and to whom our state owes much for her devotion to its humanitarian advancement; Mrs. Kate Howard Brown, that staunch temperance worker for the north country; Mrs. Ella H. Follansbee, the foster mother of New Hampshire's orphan children and the present members, whose works speak daily in their praise. Nor would I feel that I could leave the subject without a word regarding one who, while not a member of the Board, has contributed more than all the members. I refer to him to whom the office force refer lovingly as the "chief," the Executive Secretary of the Board to whom, whether at his desk directing the work and giving advice, or in these legislative halls contributing his masterly influence to the enactment of measures for the relief and care of the State's most unfortunate wards, or abroad in the state adjusting with county and town authorities questions of vital importance, at all times keen to the importance of the work of the Board, I refer to William J. Ahern to whom the state owes a debt which can never be repaid.

Hon. William J. Ahern, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction, veteran legislator, who has served longer in the N. H. House of Representatives than any other living man, and who was the Speaker of the House in 1923, was next called upon, and spoke extemporaneously in his usual bright and pleasing manner, expressing his satisfaction in being able to participate in the exercises of the day, recalling pleasant memories of the past, and happily returning the compliment bestowed up-

on him by the preceding speaker. Mr. Ahern never prepares a speech, but readily speaks to the point whenever occasion requires. As the oldest and most experienced legislator in the State, he received an ovation.

Address of Hon. Arthur G. Whittemore

Mr. Speaker and Fellow Citizens:

New Hampshire has the honor of being the first of the states to adopt an independent government, and to separate herself from the rule of England. As the history of this event has been told you by the gentlemen that have preceded me I will not attempt to repeat and enumerate those important events that led to the adoption of New Hampshire's Constitutional Government.

From the history of the men and events leading to the adoption of the constitution and independent form of government of our state we may draw inspiration and guidance. Let us not forget that it is our duty to guard and protect our state and its citizenry from being merged and absorbed by the National Government. We have reached that point in the government evolution where we had better pause and consider whither we are drifting. Our National Government is already overburdened with problems not national, and if the states which have been its support are destroyed the result will be disastrous. It is the states which give the country and the national government stability, and are the chief strength against assault upon the liberties of the people. Study the history of our country and in every instance of its peril it has been the states on which the

National Government depended. When the Civil War broke upon us had not the forces and organizations of the several states come to its rescue the result of that great war would have been doubtful, for the national government was honeycombed with secession, weak and helpless.

Has the day dawned, when the states which comprise these United States, are unable or unwilling to manage those vital matters which pertain to the personal wants and conduct of its citizens not related to national affairs? It was recently said by President Coolidge in an address delivered on an occasion similar to this, "We must also recognize that the national administration is not and can not be adjusted to the needs of local government. It is too far away to be informed of local needs, too inaccessible to be responsive to local conditions."

I am convinced that we must call a halt in the present tendency of the times or, in a few years, we shall have transformed the entire structure of this government as designed by our forefathers. There is too much paternalism to-day in modern legislation. We are taking from the citizen too much of his responsibility, which if continued, will make him a dependent and thus will destroy his capacity for self government.

As a matter of fact a citizen without responsibility ceases to be a citizen and becomes a subject. We do not want subjects, we want citizens of the same type that organized New Hampshire's first independent government which we are celebrating here to-day.

All honor to the great and good men, founders of our state.

Address of Hon. Albert O. Brown

Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The several state constitutions which so readily appeared in the revolutionary period of our history were not the result wholly or chiefly of contemporaneous inspiration or study. Many of their provisions were derived from the royal charters under which the English colonies in America had been created and governed. These in turn can be traced back to beginnings as remote and obscure as those of the English law in general. In some states these early charters were themselves treated as constitutions long after independence had been declared and until others had been adopted in their stead. This was true in Massachusetts for a number of years, in Connecticut for almost half a century and in Rhode Island for nearly two generations. The constitution under which we lived during the seven years of conflict with the mother country, and which was continued for a year thereafter, was more nearly original than most others of revolutionary production.

This constitution of less than one thousand words devoted more than a quarter of its space to expressions of protest, justification and the hope of reconciliation. It may be said with candor that there probably never was greater need of explanation and defense on the eve of revolt than in the case of New Hampshire. For a century and a half her brave and hardy people had been contented and happy, with few of those bickerings with the representatives of royalty so common elsewhere. They had engaged in no religious controversies or civil contention of consequence. They had been too busy

in forcing a reluctant livelihood from field and forest to quarrel among themselves. As comrades in arms they had opposed the savage peril that never for a moment was absent until the close of the French and Indian War. Upon the removal of that menace the province settled down to enjoy a long peace under the mild and enlightened rule of the last of the royal governors, the much beloved but later proscribed Sir John Wentworth, a native of New Hampshire and always solicitous for her welfare. Eight years of prosperity ensued.

Under these circumstances it is not strange that the people of New Hampshire preferred to remain loyal to their King. But their desire in this regard was overcome by their sympathy for the other colonists who had suffered much while they had suffered little from British misrule. So they cast their lot with them and became leaders in the struggle for independence.

This early constitution was promulgated on the day whose anniversary we celebrate. It was a war measure. The feature of the instrument was the creation of a legislature to which it committed almost absolute power to be transferred, as it proved, to a small committee of safety sitting for the greater part of the time. Thus was afforded as fine an example of centralization and efficiency in government as the western world has supplied.

So New Hampshire came to have a written constitution, the first adopted by any American colony. That it was conceived more in sorrow than in anger is evident from its express reference to reconciliation with the "parent state." But the hope of so happy an outcome, generally entertained at the time, was extinguished by

the events of the next few months and in the following June, three weeks in advance of federal action, New Hampshire declared for the independence of the colonies. Free government under a written constitution and a declaration of independence in the same year made 1776 memorable in this state.

The declaration, after a recital of wrongs, contained instructions to the congressional delegates to join with their colleagues in "declaring the thirteen United Colonies, a free and independent State." It also contained a pledge of the faith and honor of the people that they would support this measure with their lives and fortunes.

Did New Hampshire keep the faith of the obligations involved in these two immortal undertakings? The facts should answer. Her reduction of Fort William and Mary at Newcastle was an earnest in advance of her observance of later pledges. Her contributions to Bunker Hill were in part performance of subsequent promises. And they were of incalculable worth, including the officer with the largest command, a majority of the troops engaged, most of the powder burned and even the use of the field on which the battle was fought. Before her marksmen England's best were piled in windrows.

> "For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast,
> And breathed in the face of the foe as he pass'd."

At Bennington, the Gettysburg of the revolution, there was further performance. For that engagement New Hampshire furnished the commanding officer and most of the men. In fine she acquitted herself like "a party to the contest" in every campaign and upon almost

every field from that where McClary was killed to that where Scammell fell. And her achievements on the sea were not less glorious than on the land.

With the first dawn of peace the impoverished state began the framing of a permanent constitution. But constitution making is a slow and deliberate process and it was not until 1784 that she was able, even with the aid of the Massachusetts compact which was freely copied, to formulate and establish her fundamental law. Seven years later this was so far perfected by amendment that a period of eighty-five years then elapsed with but a single alteration.

Since that alteration a few long agitated changes have been made in that part of the constitution devoted to the form of government, of which the previsions abolishing religious and property tests for office and authorizing the decision of elections by a plurality of votes are examples. The bill of rights also has been amended, but only in regard to the qualification of voters and the trial of small cases. Our people have hesitated to question the inherent and "unalienable" rights of man set forth in their bill as well as enumerated, for a large part, in many noble declarations from the Great Charter down to the American constitutions, albeit there are some blemishes in the record.

It is said our constitution is so slow and difficult of amendment that it cannot be kept abreast of the needs of the state in her progress. It was not intended by its framers that it should be immediately responsive to public opinion and thus become encumbered by other than fundamental and enduring provisions. As a safeguard against this danger the convention method of amend-

ment, with its assurance of time and deliberation, has been exclusively adhered to by New Hampshire, alone of all the states.

The need of amendment is often obviated by judicial application and interpretation. A club to conduct horse races was incorporated under a legislative charter whose provisions were expected to exempt those placing bets upon the sport from criminal punishment here, as like provisions had done in New York. But in view of the constitutional rule of uniformity and equality of privilege the justices of the supreme court were enabled to suggest an interpretation of the charter that permitted no exemption and abated a great nuisance. It was sought to impose a flat tax for the improvement of the highways upon gasolene sold in this state. The justices advised in substance that while the desired assessment could not be levied as a tax it might with slight modification be collected as a toll. Thus the constitutional rule of proportion was avoided and the fact that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," illustrated. When it became essential in the public interest to sustain a tax on incomes the court found that full authority had long resided in the constitution. Indeed that instrument is much less rigid than it seems to be, for the rules of conduct and the principles of government enunciated therein are largely general in their terms and therefore in the main applicable to the varying conditions not only of a day or a generation but of all time.

Through the years the New Hampshire constitution has performed its work admirably. With its unlimited power of orderly amendment by the people, and its ample capacity for reasonable interpretation by the court, it should

not be less adequate and useful in the future than in the past.

Address of Hon. Fred H. Brown

Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I appreciate the honor of being invited to address this distinguished gathering, and I am glad of an opportunity to say something about the work of the public service commission; but I am well aware that the greatest service I can render the public at this time is to surrender my commission as an orator after a very few minutes.

The public service commission, under that name, is one of the youngest of all the New Hampshire state commissions. Its board of three commissioners has had but six members in the fifteen years of its existence. But the principle of state regulation and supervision of public service corporations goes back, in New Hampshire, almost a century, to 1838, when the Legislature passed an act authorizing the governor and council to appoint railroad commissioners, three for each county in the state. That would have given each commissioner about as much railroad to look after as a section foreman has to-day.

This arrangement soon was found to be impracticable and a state railroad commission was substituted. From 1855 to 1883 the members of this commission were elected by popular vote. Since the latter date they have been appointed by the governor and council.

The list of 51 railroad commissioners given in the official manual of the state includes two governors, Person C. Cheney and Benjamin F.

Prescott; a Congressman, Orren C. Moore; and many other men whose names are famous for other reasons than this particular official connection. This surely can be said of the oldest surviving railroad commissioner, Hon. Alvah W. Sulloway, of Franklin.

The change in name of the railroad commission to public service commission is one of the myriad circumstances which go to prove or to illustrate the development of our civilization. When the public service commission was constituted, it was directed, in the statute which give it life, to be the intermediary between the public and not only the railroads, but also the gas, electricity and water companies, the telegraph and telephone companies and other public utilities.

It takes a great many pages of the public laws to tell what the public service commission shall do, and when, where, why and how it may act. And yet we do not find in these recently compiled statutes any specific direction as to what we shall do about boats, dams, motor busses or superpower.

Probably many of you have been in contact, in one way or another, with the public service commission in action. So that, even if time allowed, I would not be justified in wearying you with an account of what the public service commission has accomplished in its comparatively brief life; of its workings or its problems.

We are talking this week in units of a hundred and fifty years, not of fifteen; but even in this latter period we have seen a great change in the transportation problems of this state. When the public service commission was created, one at least of the objects said to be behind

its origin was to keep the railroads from playing too large a part in the affairs of New Hampshire. Now we are trying to devise some way to keep them from playing too small a part in the work of the commonwealth. But this is the exception to the rule. For the most part the private luxuries of yesterday are the public utilities of to-day. The frosting on the cake is thicker than it used to be, even though those who dance find they must pay well the fiddler, old-fashioned or jazz. To-day we are in a state of transition, as regards public utilities. We do not know what the near future may bring forth as to developments in transportation, in communication, in the creation, transmission and use of power.

It is not probable that in any of these lines New Hampshire can be near the front in the march of progress. In my opinion we cannot afford to pay for even a modest part of the experimenting which is going to be done in the next decade in these departments. Our state is small and poor, lovely and lively and desirable as it is. We cannot be happy and prosperous with an increasing tax burden. Nor shall we play fair with coming generations if we leave it to them to pay for our mistakes in gauging the future. Let the great states, our rich sisters, furnish the laboratories and do the experimenting. And when they have answered the questions which the Twentieth Century is asking, then let us take all possible advantage of their discoveries, as quickly and as largely as may be.

I know the public service commission will welcome the day when every New Hampshire farmer has cheap and rapid means of getting his products to market and all the aid which electric

power can lend to his labors. We all desire to make access to our wonderful scenery as easy and enjoyable as possible. We wish to make New Hampshire more than ever a land of happy homes, fertile farms and famous factories.

Hasten the day of all these things, but let us not try to force their blooming with richer fertilizer than we can afford to apply.

Address of Hon. Huntley N. Spaulding

Mr. Speaker, Fellow Citizens of New Hampshire:

It is a real privilege to be here this afternoon and participate in these exercises which commemorate the 150th birthday anniversary of our State. I am particularly pleased to stand here as a representative of the State Board of Education, a department which to my mind is one of the most important in the State.

The founders of our Republic recognized the necessity of properly educating the youth of the land if our country was to endure throughout the forthcoming generations. George Washington, in his farewell address of 1796, spoke of the great necessity of properly educating future generations, and John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States, said that he considered knowledge to be "the soul of the Republic." It was the fourth President of the United States, James Madison, who wrote "a popular government without proper information or the means of acquiring it is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy."

While these forefathers realized, as individuals, the importance of education, it is a fact that there was no real national educational consciousness until about 1820, forty-four years af-

ter New Hampshire became a state. Thaddeus Stevens, who did more towards establishing the public schools than any other individual, spoke in defense of the Pennsylvania educational bill, passed in 1834 before the Legislature of that state.

At that time he said in part:—"If an elective Republic is to endure for any length of time, every elector must have sufficient information not only to accumulate wealth and take care of his pecuniary concerns, but to direct wisely the legislature, the ambassadors, and the Executive of the Nation—for some part of all these things, some agency in approving or disapproving of them, falls to every free man. If, then, the permanency of our Government depends upon such knowledge, it is the duty of Government to see that the means of information be diffused to every citizen. This is a sufficient answer to those who deem education a private and not a public duty." Abraham Lincoln, when a candidate for the Illinois Legislature in 1832, stated that he believed education to be the most important subject which we as a people could be engaged in, and said that every man should receive a proper education in order to appreciate the value of our free institutions.

As changes have occurred in our country since the time of Lincoln, the public school system has been changed to meet the need. It has now become a generally accepted idea in the United States that the proper unit for education should be the state. New Hampshire adopted this principle, in a small way, as far back as 1847, when John W. Rust was chosen Commissioner of Education. He served for three years after which ten commissioners of

education were appointed, one for each county. In 1860 New Hampshire changed back to the system of one Commissioner of Education for the entire state.

It was not until 1919 that a law was passed in New Hampshire giving any real centralized state authority over our entire public school system. Since this time we have made great strides in public educational work in this state. We have practically succeeded in equalizing the educational opportunities of children in city and rural districts. This, has been one of the outstanding features of our work.

One of the chief factors in bringing about this equalization of educational opportunities has been the State superintendents. There are in New Hampshire sixty-four supervisory unions, so divided that each rural section has practically the same attention as a city section. The public school work in each district is now supervised by a high grade superintendent, who must have had a college education and at least five years of successful teaching experience.

Our Normal Schools, now under the direct charge of the State Board of Education, are at the present time graduating enough students to fill the vacancies in public school teaching staffs throughout the state. So in addition to providing proper supervision, we have made unusual progress in the direction of furnishing properly trained teachers for all of our public schools.

In 1919 there were 924 schools that had school years of less than thirty-six weeks, and some schools had as low as sixteen to twenty weeks in their respective school years. Last year there were only twenty schools with less than thirty-

six weeks in their school years. In 1919 we had only 240 students attending our Normal Schools, and this year 860 pupils were registered at these important institutions where we train our teachers. In 1919 one third of our teachers were Normal School graduates and as we have already noted, at present we are graduating enough teachers from Normal Schools to fill all vacancies in the state. One of the serious things connected wtih a good school system is the changes made during the school year by resignations of teachers. In 1918 we had 540 changes in teaching staffs throughout the state during the school year, but last year, we had only 109 such changes. Seven years ago less than one-third of our children had medical attention while to-day they all have it. In 1919 we had approximately 500 school buildings in the State of New Hampshire which were considered unsuitable for school purposes. At the present time we have seventy-five unfit buildings.

In 1919 people were leaving our State in order that they might give their children a better education. To-day we are inviting them to come to New Hampshire to enjoy the school privileges which we can now offer them. I believe the State of New Hampshire has made genuine progress during the recent years along the lines of public education.

Our system is built on a solid foundation and it should continue to be a real service in producing that splendid type of men and women citizens for which New Hampshire has been noted since it was founded 150 years ago.

Daniel Webter, one of New Hampshire's most illustrious sons, must have had education in mind when he said:—

"If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellowmen, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten to all eternity."

Wednesday, June 2, Anniversary Day

The day opened auspiciously, so far as weather conditions were concerned, and long before the hour set for the spectacular feature of the Celebration,—the School Parade—North State, North Main and Pleasant Streets, included in the line of march, were lined with thousands of people, anxiously awaiting the appearance of the 3,000 pupils of the various grades, who had manifestly been thoroughly drilled for the occasion, and whose splendid marching, as they proceeded over the line, contributed as much to elicit the continuous applause with which they were greeted, as did the colorful picture presented by their neat costumes, waving flags and banners. Different periods of history were depicted by different elementary schools, and numerous handsome floats greatly enhanced the attractiveness of the parade, which was generally pronounced the finest even seen in Concord.

There was an ample supply of music, the band of the 197th Artillery, N. H. N. G., leading the march, and Nevers' Second Infantry, and the High School bands also in line, also a group of bagpipers from Manchester. The Concord Board of Education, including its woman members, and the Superintendents, occupied an appropriate place in the line, and the various teachers accompanied their several schools.

The thanks of the Commission are due, in large measure, not only to the schools of Concord and Penacook (which latter participated in the parade) but particularly to the Concord Board of Education, and Superintendent Louis J. Rundlett, dean of the Superintendents of the State, under whose authority and supervision,

this magnificent parade was organized and carried out.

Mayor Fred N. Marden and the members of the Commission officially reviewed the parade from the balcony of the Eagle Hotel.

After the parade a final meeting of the Commission was held in the parlor, at the Eagle, at which it was voted that the President, Secretary and Treasurer be authorized to make all settlements and close the affairs of the Commission.

At the noon hour, upon invitation of Governor Winant, a dinner was enjoyed at a special table in the Eagle dining room, by the members of the Commission and the speakers of the day.

At 1:30 P. M., in Representatives Hall, as announced in the programme, the anniversary exercises were duly carried out. The chairman of the Programme Committee called to order and presented Governor Winant as President of the Day, who opened the exercises with fitting congratulatory remarks, and happily introduced the several speakers in the order announced.

The Invocation by Dr. McCollester was eloquent and impressive, the musical numbers were effectively rendered and the Benediction by Rev. William Porter Niles brought the service to a fitting close.

The addresses of the afternoon follow in the order given:

ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

By James A. Tufts, LL.D.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are met to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of independent government in New Hampshire, done at Exeter, January 6, 1776. The year is notable for both state and nation. We may feel justly proud that ours was the first state to adopt a written constitution, four months before that of Virginia, and six months before the Declaration of Independence was signed.

The first observance of this anniversary was by the Exeter Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on the 4th of last January. The exercises consisted of speaking, music, and tableaux appropriate for the occasion. A little later came celebrations by the Exeter Chamber of Commerce and the Congregational Church.

Though this is not an historical address, it seems fitting to refer to the condition of affairs in the state one hundred and fifty years ago, and to touch upon the importance of Exeter at that time. Exeter had played an important part under the Provincial Government. Its people had shown resistance to illegal taxation and had made demonstration against the Stamp Act; yet many of the inhabitants had signed a pact to preserve the peace and good order of the community, and had shown their patriotism on several occasions. Exeter was virtually the capital of the state, the seat of government, and the centre of civil and military activity. "There," as an esteemed townsman says, "the

state of New Hampshire came into existence and all the early legislation originated." And he adds, "To Exeter the patriots, to Concord the politicians!" There still stands the house, now owned by the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati, where the Committee of Safety held its meetings, then occupied by Nicholas Gilman, the Receiver General, and used as the State Treasury. Much important business was transacted there. From this house, we are told, "went forth the summons for that brief session of the General Court held on July 17, 1777, at which John Langdon made the stirring pledge of all his propertly, including the hogsheads of rum, to be sold in order to outfit the state forces that marched with Stark to Bennington," whose victory meant so much.

Our ancestors thus early showed their spirit of independence. It is not strange, therefore, when the form of government established by Great Britain came to an end, that, Governor Wentworth having fled from the colony, the people undertook to govern themselves. They faced the problem, how to pass from a colonial status, within an empire, to that of a free and independent state. A Convention met in Exeter in May 1775, composed of delegates from one hundred and two towns. It provided that the electors of representatives to the Convention called to establish a form of government should possess real estate of at least £20 in value, and that each candidate for representative should possess real estate of the value of £300; that towns should be entitled to one representative for each group of one hundred families; and that the representatives should be empowered by their constituents to assume gov-

ernment as recommended by the general congress. Representatives thus chosen met in convention or congress, as they termed it, at Exeter, and on January 6, 1776, adopted a plan of government, the first written Constitution. The committee appointed to draw it up should be named: Matthew Thornton, Meshech Weare, Ebenezer Thompson, Wyseman Claggett, Benjamin Giles, and later John Giddings, of Exeter, and Joseph Badger. This Constitution is very brief—not a thousand words, and nearly half of them in the preamble. The preamble sets forth some of the wrongs the people had suffered under British rule, notes the fact of the sudden departure of Governor Wentworth and the absence of legislative and executive authority, and continues: "Therefore for the preservation of peace and good order, and for the security of the lives and properties of the inhabitants of this colony, we conceive ourselves reduced to the necessity of establishing a form of government, to continue during the present unhappy and unnatural contest with Great Britain, protesting and declaring that we never sought to throw off our dependence upon Great Britain, but felt ourselves happy under her protection while we could enjoy our Constitutional rights and privileges, and that we shall rejoice if such a reconciliation between us and our parent state can be effected as shall be approved by the continental congress, in whose prudence and wisdom we confide."

Its first provision was as follows: "Accordingly, pursuant to the trust imposed in us, we do resolve that this congress assume the name, power, and authority of a house of representatives, or assembly for the colony of New

Hampshire. And that said house then proceed to choose twelve persons being reputable freeholders and inhabitants within this colony..... to be a distinct and separate branch of the legislature, by the name of a council."

I pass over its other provisions except to note the absence of any mention of an executive and of all restraint upon council and assembly, which had full power to exercise all the legislative, executive, and judicial functions of government, a plan said to be favored by Franklin and Samuel Adams, and adopted in the first Constitutions of Pennsylvania and Georgia.

This Constitution, adopted as a temporary measure, went into effect without being submitted to the people and remained in force for eight years. Meanwhile the name was changed from the colony to the state of New Hampshire.

The fact that civil government was maintained so long under a Constitution so weak and imperfect, and during the Revolutionary War, proves that the people, though having rebelled against the existing government, were naturally law-abiding. With such a man as Meshech Weare as President of the Council, Chairman of the Committee of Safety, and Chief Justice, trusted by all, any Constitution would have worked.

In time, however, changes became necessary. A second Constitutional Convention met in Concord in June, 1778, and a third in 1781. The second Constitution was rejected by the people, but that submitted by the third convention in its last draft (the early drafts were called too conservative), was approved in 1783 and went into effect in 1784.

The first draft of this Constitution, really the

second and last Constitution adopted, sprang from the masterly mind of John Adams, who rather boastfully declared that he had drawn a Constitution for Massachusetts which finally made the Constitution of the United States. The details of the plan were similar to those of the Massachusetts Constitution. The government was divided into three distinct departments, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, each independent of the others. In the first drafts the chief executive was called "governor," in the last, "president." He was to preside in the senate, and had the same right to vote as the senators had. He was not restricted to lobbying, therefore, to influence senators. This Constitution gave the franchise to all males of twenty-one years or more who paid a poll tax and had lived two years in their towns.

Another Constitutional Convention met in Concord in 1791. Of the seventy-two amendments submitted, only forty-six were approved by the people. By these amendments His Excellency was called "governor" instead of "president," and he lost the right to sit and vote in the senate.

The next Constitutional Convention was not held for nearly sixty years, in 1850. Franklin Pierce was the president and Col. Thomas J. Whipple the sceretary. This Convention proposed many radical changes, among them the adoption of biennial elections and biennial sessions of the legislature. Only one, however, was approved by the people, that abolishing the property qualification of candidates for governor, senators, and representatives.

The fifth Constitutional Convention, held in Concord in 1876, is noteworthy for its short

session, only eleven days, and for its achievements, among which were the abolition of the religious test as a qualification for office, the adoption of biennial elections and biennial sessions of the legislature, the change in the time of holding state elections from March to November, the increase of the senate from twelve to twenty-four members, and a reduction in the number of representatives.

The session of the sixth Constitutional Convention, 1889, was also brief. Governor Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, was its president. Its principal acts made Article Six of the Bill of Rights non-sectarian and changed the time of biennial sessions of the legislature from June to January. Only one of the seven amendments proposed was rejected.

The more recent Conventions are too fresh in mind to require mention. These that I have cited, with the comparatively few amendments adopted, show both that our original Constitution had serious defects, and also that we are inclined to regard a Constitution as sacred. We should remember the words of William H. Seward, "There is a higher law than the Constitution." We should remember also that Constitutional Conventions are not called at the pleasure of the governor, but that, by the terms of our Constitution, we are obliged to vote on the subject every seven years.

Our Constitution is not yet perfect. For example, many think that our house of representatives is altogether too large for securing the best membership and the best results. According to the first draft of the Constitution submitted by the Convention of 1781, the number should be fifty. Though this number would be

too small now, the present number, four hundred and twenty-one, seems too large. Yet so far it has proved impossible to amend the Constitution so as to reduce this number. May we not do well to try again to find some way to reduce the number without depriving the small towns of representation?

There are other important subjects, however,—the relation between capital and labor, the prevention of monopolies and strikes, the crime wave, the atheistic ripple, religious freedom and the danger of legislation that will abridge this freedom. In regard to the last point a recent writer has said, "Youth..... becomes the victim of compulsion from those who have a fixed belief—impervious to the known facts of science and history—which they insist upon everyone else's believing too. It is religious intolerance of a diabolical kind, since it attacks the immature child, seeking to stunt his plastic mind to a fixed gauge as narrow as that of his oppressors." Our legislators should check this attempt to destroy the spirit of democracy. All should strive to keep education free from the hand of religious intolerance. We should work to preserve both political and spiritual liberty. Freedom is not self-perpetuating.

In our pride that the first written state constitution was signed in Exeter, we should remember that it was the natural outgrowth of the character of our Puritan ancestors, whom Macaulay called "the most remarkable body of men, perhaps, which the world has ever produced," and whom, in spite of their outward peculiarities, he pronounced "a brave, a wise, an honest, and a useful body."

The interest and patriotism of our ancestors

did not rest with the adoption of the Constitution. Our delegates to the Continental Congress had been instructed to join with the other colonies in declaring the thirteen United Colonies free and independent States. All were impatient to learn the action of the Continental Congress in regard to the final separation from Great Britain. Imagine, if you can, the excitement when a courier rode into town, bringing a packet which proved to be the Declaration of Independence. The news spread rapidly. Men, women, and children gathered to listen to the first reading with devout thankfulness, great faith, and honest pride. And our state became one of the original thirteen.

I will not dwell on the visits to Exeter of Samuel Adams, George Washington, and Abraham Lincoln, important as they were; but must remind you of the assertion of Robert T. Lincoln: "If I had not come to The Phillips Exeter Academy, I doubt whether my father would ever have been President of the United States."

And Daniel Webster! How fitting that his statue should stand directly in front of this building! It is hard to believe that he was ever an awkward, country boy, often sent by his teacher to the brook to wash his face and hands. At Exeter he failed in declamation, but learned many lessons not found in books. How fitting, too, that his bust should be placed in the Hall of Fame in New York City!

We honor our ancestors. They lived in an age of revolution; we live in an age of evolution. We are grateful to them for all that they did, much under trying circumstances. If we think that our conditions are hard, we should remember that theirs were harder. Yet, in the words

of Judge Chase, "The millenium is still far distant. There is opportunity and necessity for study and efforts by this and many future generations to improve temporal government. The results will depend largely upon the education and moral sense of the community. The church and the schools are the most effective institutions in the great work. When knowledge and learning, in a large and broad sense, have become generally diffused through the community, and the moral sense of its members has become sensitive to the requirments of the Golden Rule" (which enjoins men and women to seek the good of the whole of humanity) "and causes willing compliance therewith, most of the defects in government will cease, and the dawn of the millennium will be reached."

Finally, in the words of the great optimist, Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, "The republic is not an experiment, it is a fact; it can even withstand the outbursts of the superheated patriots, who are mere jingoes masquerading as statesmen and leaders. Democracy has proved itself in America; for, with all the little faults we make and magnify, our country is the most blessed on earth."

Anniversary Poem

By Rev. Raymond H. Huse

Old man of the mountain,
Looking over hills of green,
During all these swiftly passing years
Tell us what you've seen
Since the nature-loving red man
Shouldered first his borrowed gun,
Then, as silent as the shadows,
Pilgrimed westward with the sun.

Tell us how the sons of thunder
Harnessed then each rushing stream;
Changed to teeming, smoking cities
Vales where woodsprites used to dream.
Homes then took the place of cabins,
Hills were crowned with schools and spires.
Floods of light and power and progress
Quenched the slowly dying fires
Of the camper and the pilgrim;
Rails of iron bridged the streams,
Locomotives climbed the mountains,
Visions took the place of dreams,
Swift achievement followed vision;
Soon the hilltops, crowned with morn,
Heard the cheerful chugging challenge
Of the automobile horn.
Gone the power of miles and distance;
Give us roads all smooth and hard
And old Hampton by the ocean
Is in Washington's front yard!
Even the sky above your forehead
Cleft by eagles' wings of old
Is now beaten by the pinions
Of the airplane, swift and bold,
While the winds that sweep your valleys
Bring us from some Broadway attic
Speeches, songs, orchestral music,
Boom of bass drum, horn and static.

Old man of the mountain,
Guardian of primeval lumber,
In this busy generation

Aren't you almost a back number?
Don't you feel abashed and humbled,
Up there 'mid the silent hills
While the sound of human progress
Every town and city fills?
And the Granite State with others,
On this happy natal day,
Sings its song of glad achievement
And with joy pursues its way
From the frontier and the backwoods
To the city made of gold
Of which the poets and the prophets
Through the twilight years have told?

Then replied the Silent Watcher
Of Franconia's shaded deeps,
He who, like the God of heaven,
Never slumbers, never sleeps.
O you little puny rhymster,
With your little childish dreams,
Listen while I truly tell you
How this noisy progress seems
As I watch it from my hilltop
While the ages slip away,
For a thousand years in passing
Are to me but as a day,
As a watch in midnight stillness,
As a swiftly melting cloud,
And I often ask the question,
"Why should mortal man be proud?"

Glad I am to see the cities
Rise where wigwams used to be,
But I do not call it progress
If the *folks are not more free,*
If where red man's poisoned arrow
Sped its trail of grief and death
Now the hand of greed and hatred
And foul slander's hellish breath
Sparing decently men's bodies
Kill their souls—what is the gain?
Why is this a big improvement
Over heaps of bodies slain?

Good it is that automobiles
Speeding swiftly to and fro
Banished have our isolation
And the world its own may know.
But unless as better neighbors
Kind in spirit and in heart
We may dwell in peace together
We had better stay apart.
Hermit minds need hermit bodies!
Where there's snobbery between
No one can fill up the spaces
With a tank of gasolene.

Let them go by wheels or airplane
On the road, or up above,
If they bring to every nation
Hands that help and hearts that love.
But if selfishness still lingers
Like a boarder in the fall
Let us be "Irreconciliables"
And erect a Chinese wall!

That the wireless brings its message
Over land and over sea
Is a marvel that brings wonder
Even to a Man like me!
But the wonder is that people
Now that sound waves, like the spray,
Splash their message through the silence
Have so little new to say!
Stock reports and bed time stories
Through the mystic midnight come
Weather records, base ball battings
—*And the prophets still are dumb!*

Address of Rev. Burton W. Lockhart

[*Dr. Lockhart saw fit to change the subject of his address from "New Hampshire and the Christian Ministry" to "The Clergy and The Sesqui-Centennial."*]

At the close of the Revolutionary War, the Clergy of New Hampshire and New England, for I cannot separate the two in this paper, was essentially Puritan, and, so far as it is Protestant, it is still Puritan. To understand the influence of our Clergy in our development, we must remember that the Puritan's moral and spiritual ideal was the passion for perfection. His ideal in government was to make the laws of the State embody and enforce as far as possible the laws of God; his ideal in education was to provide every citizen with such mental discipline as would enable him to understand and obey first of all the Divine Law, and secondarily and inclusively, the laws of the State. In everything, morals, education and politics, religion was the main concern. That was, and that remains, the program of the Clergy of New Hampshire.

The Puritan movement arose in England in a renascence of the personal conscience. True religion is a personal matter between the soul and God. The individual has the responsibility of obedience to his own heavenly vision. He must, therefore, be free to follow his vision. In such matters as conscience, all external compulsion, whether ecclesiastical or civil, is essentially unfree, irreligious. Hence arose the great Puritan principle of religious and civil liberty. In spiritual things, the Church must be free from State control. Congregationalists insisted even in the autonomy of each individual

church. And if the Church must be free in its own sphere, the State must also be free, for a free Church can exist only in a free State. Thus we see that with the Puritan Clergy, liberty was a basic principle. And it was in the name of liberty that our ancestral soldier-saints fought a hundred battles and finally carved out a new world to redress the balance of the old.

At the formation of our American Constitution one hundred and fifty years ago, we inherited this double liberty. With us it was a religious heritage. It did not come from Rousseau and the French Revolution, but from Milton, Cromwell, and the Puritan Exodus. For these one hundred fifty years we have breathed in this free atmosphere without being conscious of it. It is now time to become conscious. We should learn from the Communistic victory in Russia how possible it is for violence to resume her ancient sway where secular motives dominate, and how little religious liberty can mean, when civil liberty is no more. If our people have been tending to forget that real liberty is bound up with real religion, —with religion inner, personal, spiritual and free, and that such religion itself requires civil liberty in which to expand, if they have been lazily thinking that religion is perfectly safe from State meddling, at least with us, and that civil liberty can be trusted to the educated classes, the clever politicians, the laissez-faire of the acquisitive instinct, the biological will-to-power of the strong, let them learn from their own history, and from the history of the world in the last decade, how thin a rim of safety holds civilization from subterranean fires, and that

this rim in the last analysis is not an appetite but a religion.

R. H. Tawney, in a recent book on Puritanism and Capitalism, says that the Puritan insistence on individual responsibility led him to understress social responsibility. In his supreme effort to save, his own soul in a Kingdom of God in Eternity, he too much forgot that Society has a soul to be saved, and that there is a Kingdom of God to be builded right here on this planet. I think this criticism may be truer of English than of American Puritanism. Look at some of the great social movements of our one hundred fifty years. First, the religious conscience moves against slavery and disunion, fights the battles of the Civil War, and writes the Thirteenth Amendment in the Constitution. Next, the religious conscience moves against the liquor traffic and writes the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution. Then the religious conscience advocates Women's Suffrage moved by a spiritual logic that woman has the same right to liberty as man. Just now the religious conscience is seeking a larger social justice. It cries with Thomas Carlyle, "I tell thee there is nothing great but justice." It is looking for a juster distribution of the common wealth of society by a juster method than strife. Also there looms on the horizon, dimly as yet, but visible, the ideal of world peace, founded on a code of international law, administered by an international Court, guaranteed by a League of Nations. Woodrow Wilson, the great American protagonist of this ideal, belongs to the immortals solely because of it. Puritan of the Puritans, he laid his life on the altar of his mighty dream. If his dream comes

true, it will be through the working of the Puritan leaven in the heart of America and England. It is by faith not by fear that great ideals are realized. It will be well to remember this when economists tell us that scientific invention will abolish war by making it unprofitable. War has seldom been profitable. But man began as a fighting animal. It is only as he rises into the glorious liberty of the children of God that he enters his kingdom of peace.

It is not true, then, in the last seventy-five years, that our Clergy and Churches have neglected social for personal salvation. One thinks of the splendid work done in the education of the negro; of such men as Gen. S. C. Armstrong and Booker T. Washington; of the creation of such institutions as the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., the Y. P. S. C. E. and kindred associations. One thinks of the W. C. T. U. which, from 1872 to the present time, has done so much to shake down that stupid superstition of the right of the acquisitive man to traffic in alcoholic poison for power and money. One thinks of educational enterprises like the General Education Board, and of Chautauqua, that truly democratic college, all the dearer to us because it is the butt of the pharisees of culture. Also, when did the Church ever follow in the wake of armies with such healing in its wings as in the World War? Who can estimate the depth and beauty of the work of the Red Cross throughout the whole world in the last quarter century? Indeed I think the danger to-day is that the old salutary stress on personal godliness is growing lighter than it ought. For after all, man is God's building, and if the individual is unsound, no combination of him can endure.

To make and keep the individual morally sound and spiritually awake has been and will continue to be the primary work of our Clergy. And the Clergy will do this, in the future as in the past, by flashing the heavenly vision before the eyes of each man each generation. If the ministry of to-day, and the laity, have given up those extra-beliefs which arose in pre-scientific and barbaric times, that is one of the greatest gains of evolution. The truth retained, which makes us one with the Holy Catholic Church of all the ages, will do for us and our children what it did for our fathers, it will enable us to function in life as victorious ethical persons and not beasts of the field. That truth which is retained, the light and force back of all the creeds, is the truth of God as conscious benevolent purpose directing human life to spiritual ends; the truth of man as spirit, not mechanism; free and responsible, not driven by fate; capable of righteousness, therefore, through a chosen co-operation with God, and immortally alive in God—the eternal home, as He is the source of the soul.

This truth constitutes the changeless orthodoxy of the Church. Nor is there any rival in the field except sin, the ancient foe. For I do not consider as serious that bastard philosophy born of pseudo-science which asserts that God is nothing but a name for energy in evolution; man nothing but a nervous organism whose reactions are all compulsory; righteousness only a name for utility; freedom and responsibility, illusions; immortality, the "desire of the moth for the star;" that, in fact, for us men, the bottom realities are digestion and procreation with their respective appetites. If such doctrine

could be set clearly on a basis of demonstration, it would transform truth itself into ironic laughter, society into a bolshevistic mob, and life itself into an anarchic scramble of naked appetite.

At the same time, it highly befits us children of the Puritans, ourselves Puritan still, to march foward with lamps lit and loins girded. Already civilization has half ruined itself by giving free play to its animal appetites, and half debauched its soul by deifying those appetites. But "the gods creep up on feet of wool." As the Puritan faith dies out, the deluge comes.

Address of Hon. Sherman L. Whipple

Your Excellency:

Permit me to express appreciation of your cordial and friendly introduction.

Mr. Secretary,—my venerable and loyal friend—

I salute you! You, to whom so many of us, and the State, owe a debt of gratitude.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It was that sage philosopher of the Catskills, Rip Van Winkle, was it not, who said, "How soon we are forgot when we are gone?" Mr. Van Winkle intended for his aphorism a general application to all humanity; but to those who follow and profess the law, it would seem to have a unique application. Strive mightily and achieve greatly as the lawyer may in life, in death he is forgotten. His record is written on the sand and the first wave of oncoming events obliterates it.

Who of those outside our own profession,—and how few within it!—know that within a

century there lived and practised law in Portsmouth Jeremiah Mason, ranked by the highest authority—as a jurist, the equal of the great Chief Justice, John Marshall—as an advocate, the match of the immortal Webster?

Who quite realizes that New Hampshire's single President of the Union, Franklin Pierce, was in his day a leader at the Bar, and as an advocate unexcelled?

The lawyer's sole rescue from oblivion is on the Bench or in political life. While the reputation and memory of great lawyers quickly fade, the memory of great judges and of great statesmen is more permanent and lasting. Webster is an exception to almost every rule, yet it may well be doubted whether his fame merely as a lawyer would have greatly outlasted that of Mason. And Pierce, of course, as an advocate merely and not as President of the Union, would likely have been little known beyond the State, and little remembered here.

But why thus? Why should men who in life so fully occupy the public eye, absorb its interested attention and win its applause, so quickly fade from public memory?

The answer is difficult, and no short analysis can be complete. Many causes doubtless contribute. But the one that contributes greatly, perhaps dominantly, is the little understanding the public has of the true test of a lawyer's merit; the real standard by which his achievement should finally be judged; or of the essential function of the lawyer in our system of administering justice.

The public loves a vivid contest. It applauds victory. It acclaims a victor. So the fame is great of the lawyer who wins.

But, of course, mere winning—while most satisfactory and highly desirable—is no real, certainly no final test of a lawyer's quality. Nor does it mark the highest measure of the lawyer's achievement. On mere success no lasting fame can rest.

The true and vital test of the great lawyer is, I apprehend, his contribution to the cause of Justice. It is to the cause of justice that the lawyer owes his first duty; to contribute worthily and well to the upbuilding of the law, upon which alone our social fabric may securely rest; to reveal and not to obscure the truth, upon which alone justice may be done; and to win victories, which are based upon a righteous cause, rather than by the genius, however brilliant, "that makes the better reason seem the worse."

The true and final test, therefore, of the lawyer's merit, the real standard by which he must be judged, is the measure of his performance of this duty.

There are those—too many, I fear,—in our profession, who will not agree with me in this; who say that a lawyer's whole duty is done when he has spoken for his client alone; that he owes no further duty to justice; that if justice be not done, by the fault of his opponent or his opponent's lesser skill, no responsibility attaches to him.

But this cannot be so! Injustice is injustice, is it not? And is he, who by superior talent contributes to bring about injustice, less responsible than the one who for the want of abilities is impotent to prevent it?

The boast of a lawyer that he wins cases by skill and talent that he ought not to have won upon the merits of the cause, is a vicious boast,

—a deadly thrust at Justice in her very Temple.

Judged by this test, the judges and lawyers of New Hampshire have performed well. Of their record they need have no shame. As a whole, they have built up the law; they have supported our institutions and our liberties. They have served justice well.

To speak of a few who have thus worthily achieved,—even of Weare, of Richardson, of Parker, of Doe, of the Smiths, or of Parsons, would be unjust to the many whose contributions have been scarcely less great. To name them all, the time and the occasion do not permit.

But we need not seek alone in the past for the cause of pride in Bench and Bar. For, to-day, the lofty standards of the New Hampshire Courts are still maintained. Nor can I refrain from the mention, at least, of Bingham, another New Hampshire Judge who would—and in due course, I trust, yet will—grace the highest judicial tribunal of the land.

All these earnest men, our judges and lawyers, performing well their duties, are rightly the pride of our dear old State. Justice's escutcheon in their hands has had no stain. They have kept the faith.

Address of Mrs. Ida Farr Miller

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of New Hampshire:

"New Hampshire Daughters meet to-day,
With joy each cup is brimmin';
We've heard for years about her men,
But why leave out her wimmin?
"In early days they did their share
To git the state to goin';
And when their husbands went to war
Could fight, or take to hoin'.
"Yet, naught is found their deeds to praise
In any book of histry;
The brothers wrote about themselves,
And-well—that solves the mistry."

As New Hampshire's sons have gone forth to take responsible positions in all parts of the world, so the daughters have wandered far, performing deeds which are worthy of remembrance at a celebration such as this.

I could mention many women whose childhoods could be remembered by you who are present to-day, and I know that, in your memories, their qualities of heart and mind will always be recalled, whenever there are occasions for looking back over the years that have passed.

Poets have loved our state and have beautifully expressed in their poems the sublimity of its hills and mountains, its woods and valleys; have sung songs of its historic and legendary heroines until all the world is acquainted with the facts of its charm and history.

"O the Mountain Maid, New Hampshire!
Her steps are light and free,
Whether she treads the lofty heights
Or follows the brook to the sea."

To these splendid women who have spent

their useful lives within the state, I would pay a deserved tribute; they rendered daily devotion to those necessary and valuable tasks, and by their social, philanthropic and charitable work have created a better citizenship, and provided opportunities for a finer manhood and womanhood.

We recognize that it is such as these that have placed our state in the front rank of progressive commonwealths, and though their work is done, their influence still lives and their good deeds are always gratefully remembered.

We recall Mrs. Sarah A. Blodgett, Mrs. Eliza Nelson Blair, Mrs. Ella L. Follansby, Mrs. Mary Parker Woodworth and many others. Hon. Carroll D. Wright, a distinguished son of New Hampshire, once said that one reason for the decrease in population in New Hampshire was that so many Massachusetts men came here for their wives.

How true this statement is cannot be estimated, but perhaps inspired by it, soon after, there was a gathering together in Boston of New Hampshire born women who had been adopted by Massachusetts and there was formed an association called New Hampshire's Daughters.

This society came into being in response to a tender sentiment of love and loyalty, and it started a work of devotion to the needs and best interests of our native state. This has continued year after year, with renewed consecration and enthusiasm, and many hundred women have had a share in the good work done. Kate Sanborn, our first president, sounded our keynote when she said, "Our dear native state, we love it, now what are we going to do about it?"

This organization period of the New Hampshire Daughters, coincided with that period of depression in New Hampshire affairs when New Hampshire farms, a changing and decreasing population and a lowering of civic morale, threatened the progress of the state. We were loyal citizens of the communities in which we lived, and did our full duty there, but we never forgot for an instant the love and interest we felt in the homes of our childhood.

"While here the loom of winter weaves
The shroud of flowers and fountains,
I think of thee and summer eves
Among the northern mountains."

Who is there, so blessed in a childhood, spent where the days began with the sun coming up in the east over our rugged mountains and they ended with its disappearance over the hills at the west. Surely we can never forget these first impressions or erase these pictures from our memories and time only intensifies the longing which eventually draws us back.

"Touched by a light that hath no name
A glory never sung,
Aloft on sky and mountain wall
Are God's great pictures hung."

A list of noteworthy achievements of those New Hampshire Daughters would take us the length and breadth of our state, and cannot be given in the time allotted here.

We talked New Hampshire, the best state in the Union, studied its needs, worked for them enthusiastically; joined with them enthusiastically; joined with the organizations here, gave gladly of our talents and money to the many

good works of forestry, education, help for the aged, orphans, dependent children, hospitals, homes of all sort, historical societies, all helpful objects brought to our attention. We raised scholarship funds that were loaned to worthy girls in the state enabling them to obtain normal school training and which obligated them to give some service in the rural schools of the state.

These New Hampshire Daughters were a factor in helping to establish the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, and always supported its activities, and contributed to its many laudable objects.

The members have bought back many old homesteads and restored them, have acquired beauty spots all over the state on which the new homes have been built, have preserved other tracts of land for future generations to enjoy.

The words of the poet to the Men of New Hampshire applies with equal force and reason to her womanhood when he says:

> "They have the still North in their souls,
> The hill winds in their breath,
> And the granite of New Hampshire
> Is made part of them till death."

New Hamphire women have traveled far in their work of life, have filled very many places of usefulness in educational work, missionary endeavors, as heads of institutions, in the fields of art and literature, in the ministry and as doctors, lawyers, social workers, nurses in our own and foreign lands. When thinking of them we may recall the words of our poet, Sam Walter Foss,

"I have passed the Uncanoonucs and have traveled far away,
Through the borderland of mystery upon an endless quest;
But other Uncanoonucs, glimmering in the twilight gray,
Lift their hazy summits at the threshold of the West;
One misty mountain overpassed upon the march of time,
Another summit breaks in view, and onward still I roam
Another mountain in the mist which beckons me to climb,
Like the Uncanoonuc mountain which I used to see from home."

As we gather here to-day to celebrate the passing of 150 years of independent government in New Hamphire, the lives of some of our most noted women come to our minds, and it is well that we remember them.

Mary Baker Eddy, whose birthplace on the hills of Bow we can almost see from here, is revered in many homes the world around, and her influence has been far-reaching. Eleanor Hodgman Porter, a native of Littleton, is beloved over our own land and beyond, for her dear doctrine of Pollyanna. At our 25th anniversary she gave us a toast.

"To New Hampshire from New Hampshire's Daughters;
To New Hamphire's granite hillsides,
To New Hampshire's purling streams,
To New Hampshire's homey firesides,
To New Hampshire' childhood dreams
Here's a toast we fondly offer,
On our silver jubilee,
And our loving homage proffer,
May we always loyal be."

Mrs. H. H. A. Beach (Amy Cheney), a native of Henniker, admired as a composer of beautiful music and as a talented pianist, her life has enriched the world of music and her songs will be sung down through the ages; Edna Dean Proctor, also a native of Henniker, whose poems of New Hampshire speak in glowing terms of the strength, beauty and never-ending charms of

the hills as she knew and loved them; Mrs. Elizabeth (Gardner) Bourgereau, whose birthplace was Exeter, but whose reputation as a great artist was made in France, is known wherever art is studied and appreciated; Alice Brown, born at Hampton Falls, a very well known writer of New England stories made interesting with the delineation of native types; Phoebe Jenks, born in Portsmouth, an artist of international reputation and high standing; Marilla Ricker, a native of Dover, a national figure, and one of the first women lawyers to appear before the United States Supreme Court; Celia Thaxter, born in Portsmouth, the poetess of the Isle of Shoals, who beautified her lonely island home and made it a Mecca where many travelers from many lands come to do her homage; Kate Sanborn, native of Hanover, a grandniece of Daniel Webster, brilliant as a teacher, writer and lecturer, and widely known for her witty sayings.

Who can forget "Adopting an Abandoned Farm," "Calendar of Sunshine," "Memories and Anecdotes," and the others "Wit or Wonder?"

"But now our women take their places
In pulpit court and college
As doctors, teachers, orators
They equal men in knowledge.

And when another history's writ
Of what New Hampshire's done,
The women all will get their due
But not a single son.

But no, on sober second thought,
We lead, not pose as martyrs.
We'll give fair credit to her sons
But not firget her Darters."

Address of Benjamin W. Baker, M. D.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Our sires from the British Isles did not come to New Hampshire alone; they brought with them their women and children who helped preserve their ideals of morality and justice, personal liberty and the home, until these ideals have spread across the continent. With the early colonists came also physicians who as preceptors transmitted their knowledge to succeeding generations, and when, one and one-half centuries ago, the people of New Hampshire stood on the threshhold of self-government the physicians played an important part.

Foremost in the public affairs of their day were Matthew Thornton and Josiah Bartlett. Matthew Thornton practiced medicine at Londonderry and Exeter, was surgeon with Pepperell at the seige of Louisburg, President of New Hampshire in 1775, delegate to the Continental Congress in 1776; member of both branches of our State Legislature, and Justice of our Supreme Court.

Josiah Bartlett practiced medicine at Kingston, N. H. He served our state as Colonel of Militia, Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, member of the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1778, and as our first Governor.

When Thomas Jefferson wrote our immortal Declaration of Independence, it was signed by two physicians from New Hampshire—Matthew Thornton and Josiah Bartlett. While these men upheld the honor of their state and country, they did not forget their chosen profession. With eighteen associates Josiah Bartlett organized one of the oldest medical asso-

ciations in the United States—the New Hampshire Medical Society, which was chartered in 1791. Of those present at the first meeting of this Society were Dr. Joshua Brackett, Army Surgeon and Judge of the Maritime Court of the Colony; Dr. Nathaniel Peabody, Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General, member of the Committee of Safety, member of the Continental Congress, member of the State Legislature and Speaker of the House in 1793; Dr. William Parker, Jr., Army surgeon, Justice of the Peace and Register of Rockingham County Court; and Dr. Isaac Thom, who was surgeon for Stark's regiment at Bunker Hill.

The people of our State have ever been willing to recognize ability regardless of occupation or profession, so after Dr. David Morrill of Goffstown had served as Representative nine years, had been Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and United States Senator for six years, he was made Governor, in 1824.

Of the many able men produced by the settlers of Londonderry should be metioned Dr. Noah Martin, who after a long Legislative service was elected Governor in 1852.

In our national capitol stands the Gallinger Hospital, fittingly named for Dr. Jacob Gallinger, our physician-senator, who was so beloved by the people of the District of Columbia that they affectionately called him "the mayor of Washington."

While some members of the medical profession have been called to serve in a legislative capacity on account of recognized ability, others have sought election for the sole purpose of creating desirable laws. To this latter class

belonged Dr. Josiah Eastman through whose persistency an act providing for public libraries was passed in 1848; and Dr. Ezra Mitchell of Lancaster, Civil War Veteran, who cared nothing for politics, but was willing to give anything that the death rate from tuberculosis in New Hampshire might be lowered. He succeeded in being elected to Legislature, and for years fought against the great White Plague, which at that time was the cause of one death out of every ten. To-day the Sanatorium at Glencliff, for which he labored, is a testimonial that Dr. Mitchell's efforts were not in vain, and that the dread disease is being successfully combatted.

In medicine and surgery there is but one accomplishment more gratifying than effecting a cure, and that is the prevention of disease. To Drs. Granville P. Conn and Irving A. Watson, our State is indebted for much in the field of preventive medicine. Together they gave New Hampshire a Board of Health of splendid accomplishment. For thirty years Dr. Conn acted as its President, and Dr. Watson filled the more important position of Secretary for an even longer period.

Two other physicians who share together in the honor of a great public work are Drs. Jesse and Charles P. Bancroft, father and son, under whose supervision during a period of sixty years, New Hampshire built up a State Hospital for the mentally sick which compares favorably with any in our country.

During the last seventy-five years much has been learned in medicine and more in surgery. Of what other major profession can it be said that for this period any textbook five years old

has been considered obsolete. The pioneer surgeons of New Hampshire had a full share in these advances. Dr. Amos Twitchell was the first man to successfully tie the carotid artery. Dr. Dixi Crosby the first to remove the arm and scapula for osteosarcoma. Dr. Gilman Kimball the first to do a historectomy on a correct diagnosis; and Dr. John W. Elliott did the first successful resection for mesenteric thrombosis.

From 1798 to 1814 Dartmouth Medical College was a great educational factor in our State. During this period of one hundred and sixteen years, she sent out 2175 young men thoroughly drilled in the fundamentals of medicine. Imbued with the spirit of the Smiths, the Crosbys and the Frosts, and carrying with them the personal memory of such teachers, a large proportion of these graduates distinguished themselves in the profession. I think it may be truly said that there is hardly a large hospital or medical college in the United States which has not at some time had on its staff a respected member from New Hampshire. Massachusetts has profited by the works of such men as Cheever, Gay, Otis, Mason, Lund and the Emersons, while New York still honors Dr. Willard Parker. These native sons from the Atlantic to the Pacific have looked backward through their boyhood memories to the pine woods and stone walls of New Hampshire, and like the Psalmist of old, said in their hearts—"I will look unto the hills, from whence cometh my strength."

For several years after the Declaration of Independence there were few cities in New Hampshire. Duty required the doctor to make long drives over country roads; day or night he

entered the home of the sick as a sympathetic friend ready to do his best for the patient, and receive in return the gratitude of the family, a bag of potatoes, a cord of wood, or, perchance, a load of hay for his horse. The doctor was one of the few educated men of his town. The severity of the physician's life eliminated from this calling all but the mentally and physically strong, and these stalwart, silent, country doctors had a great influence in community life. To-day a good education is everyone's privilege, while our best medical schools require eight years collegiate study for a degree in medicine. Forty general hospitals with 1678 beds offer efficient care to the sick; the State provides an equal number of beds for the mentally diseased and defective, and our hospital training schools provide us the blessing of trained nurses. The Board of Health through its twenty-three trained workers and its laboratory furnishes antitoxins, keeps our vital statistics, maintains quarantine against contagious diseases and performs a multitude of protective activities.

In recent years the trend of our population has been toward the cities, consequently the majority of the physicians will be found in the cities and large towns adapting themselves to the newer customs of life and modern methods in medicine and surgery. The progress of science and the transition of events have modified the physician's life, yet medicine was and is to-day essentially an idealistic profession. The physician's success in life is determined by his ability to combat disease and render personal relief to his fellowman. To do this well he must continue to dig deeply in the fertile field of science mindful that ignorance, prejudice

and superstition have applauded themselves in all civilizations. If our knowledge of medicine and surgery makes the advance in the next one hundred and fifty years which it has in the past, good mental and physical health should be ours in increasing portion. May we hope that at the Tercentenary of the Granite State all parents within her borders shall be cleanly wed, their children nobly bred, properly fed and wisely led.

Address of Hon. Ernest W. Butterfield

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

That far-sighted and clear spoken man, Martin Luther, once declared "The education of the young is a grand and serious thing affecting the kingdom of God and all the world," and, again, "Government as the natural guardian of the young has the right to compel the people."

In 1520, no one else in all the world believed these things. No one believed that not war, nor religion, nor exploration, nor commerce, was a nation's chief business but the nurture and training of its youth. No one believed that a state had a right to compel the children of unwilling parents to go to school or to require childless Smith to pay taxes for schools which Brown's children should attend.

The stalwart men who in the years after 1620 at Plymouth, at Dover and at Portsmouth, at Boston and at Salem faced the forest with their backs to the sea were far separated from schools and schoolmasters. Did they then in despair shelve their few books and sink into a state of illiteracy? Did they send to the mother country petitions that mission schools be established and financed so that the light of learning

should not go out? They did neither. Before even they had founded a college that their learned ministry might continue, they solemnly voted, for in 1642 New Hampshire and Massachusetts towns had a common legislature:

"Forasmuch as the good education of children is of singular behoof and benefit to any commonwealth, and whereas many parents and masters are too indulgent, and negligent of their duty in that kind,

"It is ordered, that the selectmen of every town in the several precincts and quarters where they dwell, shall have a vigilant eye over their neighbors, to see, first, that none of them shall suffer, so much barbarism in any of their families, as not to endeavor to teach, by themselves or others, their children and apprentices so much learning as may enable them to read perfectly the English tongue, and to get knowledge of the capital laws, upon penalty of twenty shillings for each neglect therein.

"Also, that all masters of families do, once a week at least, catechise their children and servants in the grounds and principles of religion."

We have here the fundamental tenet upon which New Hampshire education has been builded, that is, that it is the parent's responsibility and the duty of officers and employers to see that education is for all. For a half of the three centuries of our history, it can hardly be said that we had public schools. Intermittently, schools at a modicum of public expense were opened in the southern and eastern towns where wealth and population made this possible. There are shadowy names of schoolmasters, as Buckner, early in Dover but for more than one hundred fifty years there were few schools for boys and none for girls.

There was no compulsory attendance and many children in remote homes never saw a schoolhouse or a schoolmaster. Yet education did not fail. Parents taught their children and

pastors gave instruction in their homes, for education was every man's duty, "a grand and serious thing affecting the kingdom of God and all the world."

Will you compare this New England principle with the standards of other parts of our country? Certain southern states were also early colonized, and by Englishmen as well, but by Englishman who doubted the efficacy of general education and who approved the ponderous Virginia governor who thanked God that his colony had no common schools. From these states, the southern Appalachian Mountains were populated and illiteracy fell as a pall upon an able and progressive people. These highlanders waited for schools to be established for them and the present decade has found remote counties with general illiteracy; homes with family books preserved as heirlooms but with no one able to decipher the scrolls; counties which now must appeal for outside help that education may begin again; states where legislative and organized bans are placed upon knowledge and scientific truth.

Let us not forget that for a long period of our history, without formal schools, parents and individuals carried on and the wisdom of the ancients was not forgotten.

The idea was even more clearly declared in our ancient New Hampshire Constitution.

"Knowledge and learning generally diffused through a community being essential to the preservation of a free government, and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country being highly conducive to promote this end, it shall be the duty of the legislators and magistrates, in all future periods of this government, to cherish the interest of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries and public schools; to en-

courage private and public institutions, rewards, and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures and natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry, and economy, honesty and punctuality, sincerity, sobriety, and all social affections and generous sentiments, among the people; provided, nevertheless, that no money raised by taxation shall ever be granted or applied for the use of the schools or institutions of any religious sect or denomination."

This, too, may be summarized. Education is a grand and serious thing and it is the duty of all magistrates to see that education be commonly received.

In these two documents we find, I believe, New Hampshire's and New England's unique contribution to national education. In its successive school laws, New Hampshire has never lost sight of these principles and in the great educational measures of 1919 it declared more clearly than other states that education is for all children an inalienable right of childhood, that parental responsibility must be continued, and that local initiative and state interests must not fail.

Through its history, New Hamphire has had distinguished educators, respected at home and honored abroad. Among these are my able predecessors in the state office, James W. Patterson, Fred Gowing, Channing Folsom and, finally, Henry C. Morrison, now a nationally known figure as professor of education in the University of Chicago.

Nearly all of the presidents of Dartmouth College and of our two normal schools, including the three distinguished scholars who now preside over these institutions, were New Hamphire born or schooled.

The old time academies, the modern high schools, or the general field of education have been the place of work of men like Hiram Orcutt, Isaac Walker and Charles L. Wallace, and of women like Harriet L. Huntress, Catherine A. Dole and Luella A. Dickerman, and to-day New Hampshire has a corps of public school superintendents with higher uniform qualifications of training, education and experience than any other state. Of these, Louis J. Rundlett of Concord is dean.

New Hampshire though small in area, wealth and population has contributed most liberally to the educational renown of her sister states. Michigan was the first state to have a state superintendent of public instruction and a unified state system of education but in John D. Pierce, New Hampshire furnished this first state superintendent. Massachusetts was the first state to have a normal school but the first school for the training of teachers was established in Vermont by Samuel Read Hall, a New Hampshire man. The first great educational institution to give full education to women was Mount Holyoke, but Mary Lyon in 1822 was conducting at Derry the first seminary for the higher education of girls. New Hampshire furnished the first presidents for Bates and Bowdoin and the first superintendent for Boston. Our Mr. Metcalf in his valuable book, "New Hampshire in History," has listed scores of others who similarly have rendered their service in the educational field.

To this list I wish that I might add the names of the thousands of devoted women and men who year by year teach and have taught the youth of New Hampshire. That their work is

well done is shown by the fact that of all states New Hamphire stands fifth in the proportion of its sons who have won national prominence as recorded by inclusion in the volume, "Who's Who in America." It is shown, too, by the fact that Dr. Bagley in four great combined measures of private morality finds that New Hampshire holds the first position among the states.

We still believe "The education of the young is a grand and serious thing affecting the kingdom of God and all the world."

Address of Hon. William N. Rogers

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:

The part taken by the State of New Hampshire in the development of state and nation during the last century and a half is one which must indeed be a source of profound gratification to all her loyal sons and daughters. In this brief address I am to speak only of the service rendered the nation by New Hampshire men in the growth and development of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the federal government.

It is a pleasing and significant fact that the first signature attached to the Declaration of Independence following that of John Hancock, the President of the Continental Congress, was that of Joisah Bartlett, delegate from the State of New Hampshire. Equally illustrative of the patriotic activities of our State in those early days is the fact that the first signatures to the Constitution of the United States as originally drawn and adopted on September 17, 1787 following that of George Washington were those of John Langdon and Nicholas Gilman, depu-

ties from the State of New Hampshire. And when New Hampshire's vote made that Constitution a living reality, and a government was established under its provisions, it was this same John Langdon from New Hampshire who was elected president pro tem of the Senate, and who presided over its deliberations when the votes for president were counted. Again, it was this distinguished son of New Hampshire who officially notified George Washington of his election as the first president of the United States of America. Thus nearly a hundred and fifty years ago did John Langdon's superior ability manifest itself as temporary presiding officer of the highest branch of the world's most august legislative assembly, thereby affording ample precedent for the action of the Senate of the 69th Congress in selecting as its president pro tem, the present senior senator from the State of New Hampshire. Other prominent men who rendered efficient service to New Hampshire and the nation as members of the Senate from this state during the last century were Samuel Livermore, president pro tem, William Plumer, Nicholas Gilman, Jeremiah Mason, Levi Woodbury, Samuel Bell, Isaac Hill, Franklin Pierce, Charles G. Atherton, John P. Hale, Daniel Clark, Edward H. Rollins, William E. Chandler, Henry F. Hollis and Jacob H. Gallinger. John P. Hale was the first anti-slavery senator, and both Clark and Gallinger were honored with selection as presidents pro tem of the Senate.

New Hampshire men serving with distinction in the national House of Representatives include such names as Nicholas Gilman, Abiel Foster, Jeremiah Smith, Jonathan Freeman,

George B. Upham, Thomas W. Thompson, James Wilson, George Sullivan, Daniel Webster, Charles H. Atherton, Arthur Livermore, Matthew Harvey, Ichabod Bartlett, John Brodhead, Henry Hubbard, speaker pro tem of the 23rd Congress, Jared W. Williams, Edmund Burke, Amos Tuck, George W. Morrison, Harry Hibbard, Mason W. Tappan, Gilman Marston, James W. Patterson, Aaron F. Stevens, Hosea W. Parker, Austin F. Pike, Samuel N. Bell, James F. Briggs, Cyrus A. Sulloway and Sherman E. Burroughs.

Of all the New Hampshire men who achieved great distinction in the national Congress, the name of Daniel Webster is preeminent. Born in Salisbury on January 18, 1782 he was educated at Exeter, Andover and Dartmouth College, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1801. He practiced law in Boscawen and Portsmouth, and in nine years he had reached the very summit of his profession. Within the next decade he became a leading practitioner before the Supreme Court of the United States. After serving as a member of the 13th and 14th Congress from New Hampshire, he removed to Massachusetts, which state he represented in the 18th and 19th Congress. He continued to serve his adopted state and the nation as a member of the Senate from 1827 to 1841. He then became Secretary of State under Presidents Harrison and Tyler, again entering the Senate in 1845. He completed his service in the Senate in 1850 when he became Secretary of State under President Fillmore, which position he held until his death at Marshfield on October 24, 1852. Brilliant lawyer and advocate, orator unexcelled in all the history of true eloquence, able

and distinguished legislator, statesman and diplomat, the name of Daniel Webster, native son of New Hampshire, defender and preserver of her greatest institution of learning, lives and will continue to live in the hearts and minds of his countrymen as New Hampshire's greatest contributor to the public service of the nation or the world.

The State of New Hamphire has given to the nation one Chief Justice and three Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Salmon P. Chase, a native of Cornish in this state after a long and honorable career as United States Senator from Ohio, as Governor of that state, and as Secretary of the Treasury under President Lincoln, became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States on December 6, 1864. He presided at the impeachment trial of President Johnson in 1868 and died in New York City May 7, 1873. Levi Woodbury of Francestown after serving the state as Jurist, Governor, Speaker of the House and United States Senator, became Secretary of the Navy for three years in 1831, then Secretary of the Treasury for seven years, declined an appointment as Ambassador to the Court of St. James and in 1845 was appointed an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, serving with distinction in that capacity until his death at the age of sixty-one in Portsmouth, on September 4, 1851.

The names of Nathan Clifford and John J. Gilchrist recall the services of two eminent New Hampshire Federal Jurists, the former as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and the latter as the first Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims. Harlan Fiske Stone,

native of Chesterfield, is now a Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, having been promoted to this position by President Coolidge from the office of Attorney-General.

New Hampshire gave one president to the nation. His life work is thus briefly and eloquently inscribed in enduring bronze on the statue which this state belatedly but fittingly has erected in his memory.

"Franklin Pierce, Fourteenth President of the United States.
Born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire November 23, 1804.
A Lawyer who loved his profession and was a great leader in it.
Member N. H. Legislature at 25 and Speaker at 27.
Congressman at 29.
United States Senator at 32 and resigned at 37.
Later in life declined the office of Attorney-General of the United States, that of Secretary of War, the United States Senatorship and the Governship of his state.
President of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention.
President of the United States.
Died at Concord, October 8, 1869.
Brigadier General U. S. A.
Puebla
Contreras
Cherubusco
Molino Del Rey
Chapultepec
Commissioner appointed by General Scott to arrange an Armistice with General Santa Anna.
'He was a Gentleman and a Man of Courage.'
Ulysses S. Grant"

Admitted to the bar at twenty-three years of age, at forty-three a Brigadier General in the Army of the United States, and at the age of forty-eight elected President of the United States by 254 electoral votes to 42 votes for his

opponent Winfield Scott, thus carrying all but four states in the Union, Franklin Pierce, says his biographer Sidney Webster, within the brief space of twenty-three years "had accepted or declined the most important of all the posts of honor within the bestowal either of his native state or of the nation. Such a record by continuous, unchecked and rapid advance from the position of a member of the State Legislature, through nearly all grades of service in peace or war, to the highest possible office in the United States is unparalleled. In all this bright career, Franklin Pierce never stooped to get an office, nor found it necessary ever to practice the arts which, too often, these days, bring a man to elevated public positions with self-respect compromised and power of independent action gone."

It is said of Franklin Pierce that he was unsurpassed as an advocate, the most finished orator who ever occupied the presidential chair and the first president to deliver his inaugural address without manuscript.

In connection with New Hampshire's contribution to the executive branch of the federal government, it may well be noted that New Hampshire has contributed many cabinet members to the service of the nation. General Henry Dearborn, native of North Hampton, was Secretary of War under Thomas Jefferson, Levi Woodbury, was Secretary of the Navy and secretary of the Treasury under Andrew Jackson, continuing as Secretary of the Treasury under President Van Buren. Lewis Cass, native of Exeter, was for a time Secretary of War under Jackson and later Secretary of State under President Buchanan.

Nathan Clifford, native of Rumney, was Attorney-General under President Polk and John A. Dix, native of Boscawen, and one of New York's most noted Governors and United States Senators, was Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan. It was Dix who uttered those memorable words: "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

William Pitt Fessenden, a native of Boscawen, succeeded Chase as Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln. Marshall Jewell of Winchester was Postmaster General under President Grant, Zachariah Chandler of Bedford was Secretary of the Interior and Amos T. Akerman of Keene, Attorney-General. William E. Chandler of Concord served ably as Secretary of the Navy under Chester A. Arthur, while John W. Weeks, native of Lancaster, was Secretary of War under Presidents Harding and Coolidge.

New Hampshire's contribution to the Diplomatic Service is well worthy of the state. The first United States Consul from New Hampshire was George Washington's private secretary Tobias Lear of Portsmouth, who was commissioned to Algiers in 1803. Edmund Roberts also of Portsmouth was named as special agent of the government almost a century ago for the purpose, among other things, of negotiating treaties of trade and commerce with Siam and Japan. Successfully completing his mission to Siam, he became sick and died on his way to Japan. Had he lived he might have opened Japan to world commerce at least twenty-five years before such an event was actually achieved. General Henry Dearborn was United States Minister to Portugal in 1822, Nathan

Clifford was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, John A. Dix was Minister to France, John P. Hale, Minister to Spain, Christopher C. Andrews, Minister to Norway and Sweden, George C. Fogg and Person C. Cheney, Ministers to Switzerland, George H. Bridgman, Minister to Bolivia, John T. Abbott and Luther F. McKinney, Ministers to Columbia and George H. Moses, Minister to Greece and Montenegro.

From the foregoing inadequate and incomplete review it must be obvious to any fair and impartial observer that New Hampshire though small in territory and population, may well feel a just pride in the part played by it in the building of the nation and in the development of the legislative, executive and judicial departments of both state and federal governments.

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